

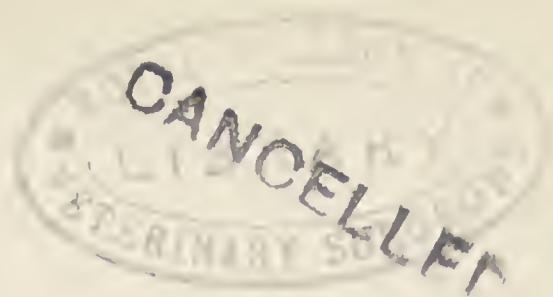
REPORT
ON THE
STATE OF PUBLIC HEALTH
IN THE
CITY OF DUBLIN
FOR THE YEAR 1933.

By
MATTHEW J. RUSSELL, F.R.C.S., D.P.H.

*Medical Officer of Health, Dublin,
Port Medical Officer of Health, Dublin,
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DUBLIN BOROUGH, 1933.

VITAL STATISTICS.

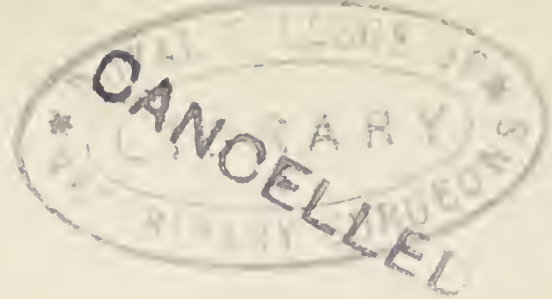
POPULATION.

The Registrar-General estimates the population of the City of Dublin to have been 419,800 in the middle of 1933, and the computed populations of the several registrars' districts are set out in Table I.

TABLE I.

				Number.	Per cent. of Total.
North City, No. 1 East	...	...	...	35,900	8.55
„ No. 1 West	...	...	...	43,700	10.40
„ No. 2	...	...	...	27,000	6.43
„ No. 3	...	...	...	33,900	8.07
Blanchardstown and Castleknock, part of	...	...	...	1,900	0.45
Clontarf and Howth No. 1, part of	...	...	...	9,300	2.21
„ „ No. 2, part of	...	...	...	200	0.04
Coolock and Drumcondra 1 and 2, part of	...	...	...	20,800	4.95
Finglas and Glasnevin, part of	...	...	...	12,300	2.92
South City No. 1	...	...	...	37,200	8.86
„ No. 2	...	...	...	14,600	3.47
„ No. 3	...	...	...	46,100	10.98
„ No. 4	...	...	...	34,200	8.14
Clondalkin, part of	...	...	...	600	0.14
Crumlin, part of	...	...	...	6,100	1.45
Donnybrook, Nos. 1 and 2	...	...	...	35,200	8.38
New Kilmainham	...	...	...	17,200	4.09
Rathfarnham, part of	...	...	...	1,900	0.45
Rathmines Nos. 1 and 2	...	...	...	41,700	9.93
				419,800	99.91

The various rates given in this Annual Report are calculated upon these figures. To facilitate further analysis of the statistics in this report Table 2 is given. It contains the estimated age-sex constitution of the City of Dublin population as derived by the Registrar-General's Office in the year 1932. The figures were extended from observations made at the Census of 1926, and other pertinent data bearing on the question. This estimate was not a direct one owing to the considerable alteration which took place in the component parts of the Municipal population in 1930. That



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Table 2 will not be fully confirmed in the next Census is to be expected, but it is believed that the internal constitution of the City of Dublin population in 1933 is revealed approximately in this table :—

TABLE 2.

Age.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
0-4 ...	21,747	21,721	43,468	10·70
5-9 ...	18,280	18,090	36,370	8·97
10-14 ...	18,484	18,154	36,638	9·03
15-19 ...	18,438	20,127	38,565	9·51
20-24 ...	17,767	21,336	39,103	9·64
25-34 ...	30,042	35,581	65,623	16·19
35-44 ...	24,788	28,451	53,239	13·10
45-54 ...	20,692	22,644	43,336	10·60
55-64 ...	12,185	14,532	26,717	6·59
65 ...	8,522	13,719	22,241	5·48
	190,945	214,355	405,300	99·90

The acreage of the City of Dublin has remained fixed since 1930. The Local Government (Dublin) Act of that year extended the borough area to 18,781 acres ; it had previously been 7,911 acres, which area represented the City of Dublin since the passing of the Dublin Corporation Act in 1900. In 1900 the City was extended to include the townships of Clontarf, Drumcondra and New Kilmainham, together with certain rural areas adjoining these townships. The further extension in 1930 is represented by the inclusion of the former Urban Districts of Pembroke, Rathmines and Rathgar and certain rural areas, and in this year also occurred an alteration in the Registrars' Districts of South City No. 1 and New Kilmainham. Part of Usher's Quay Ward in the former was transferred to the latter.

The density of population at the present time is 22·3 persons per acre, compared with 40·4 in 1929. This fall in the population density is to be attributed to the extension of the City area in 1930, but since the annexed population was mainly urban in character the improvement in this figure is more apparent than real. For instance, the populations of Rathmines and Rathgar and the township of Pembroke, amounting to approximately three-fourths of the annexed population, were shown by the Census of 1926 to have 16·1 and 26·5 per cent. respectively living in numbers more than 2 persons per room, as enumerated amongst private families in these areas.

BIRTHS.

The number of births registered in Dublin during 1933 was 10,693 ; a further 1,361 occurring in institutions in the city but relating to other localities were excluded in arriving at this figure. It represents a birth-rate of 25·5 per 1,000 population, as compared with 25·3 in 1932, and an average rate of 26·5 in the preceding ten years. Although the tendency is to a downward trend in this rate, it is still considerably in advance of the corresponding rates for Belfast and English and Scottish cities. The Notification of Births Acts, 1907 and 1915, provide for the notification to the Medical Officer of Health of every birth, including still-births, within 36 hours of its occurrence. The duty of notification is imposed upon—

- (a) the father of the child, if actually residing in the house where the child is born, or otherwise
- (b) any person (i.e., medical attendant, midwife, or other person) in attendance at the birth, or called in to attend on the mother within six hours of the birth taking place.

Failure to notify entails a penalty not exceeding twenty shillings. The notification of birth is an additional requirement to that of registration. In accordance with the above requirement—some 10,395 births were notified to the Medical Officer of Health in 1933. Thus 97·2 per cent. of the births registered in the area were also notified. Of these 10,395 births, 105 (or 1·01 per cent.) were notified as still-births, 51 of whom were males, 50 were females, and in the other 4 no statement of sex was available. In the 10,290 live births notified, 5,230 were males, 5,050 were females, and in 10 cases the sex was not stated. The male to female ratio was, therefore, 1,036 to 1,000. Notifications originated as follows :—

Maternity Institutions ...	...	7,088
Midwives and Nurses ...	...	3,304
Doctor ...	...	1
Parent ...	...	1
Other Person ...	...	1
Total ...		10,395

DEATHS.

The deaths amongst the Dublin population during 1933 numbered 6,405, this figure giving a death-rate of 15·3 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 15·6 in 1932 and an average rate of 15·9 in the preceding ten years. The death-rate has maintained a steady, if slight, downward trend since 1923 as may be noted in the following figures, which are the City of Dublin death-rates when correction for transfers had been made. These are not standardized death-rates, and the effect of standardization in recent years has been to raise the death-rate by 2 to 3 per 1,000 living.

Dublin Death-rate from All Causes per 1,000 Living.

1923	...	15·0	1929	...	16·6
1924	...	16·2	1930	...	15·0
1925	...	15·8	1931	...	15·8
1926	...	15·8	1932	...	15·6
1927	...	17·6	1933	...	15·3
1928	...	15·5			

The distribution by ages in 1932 and 1933 is shown in the following table :—

Year		0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	45—	65	All Ages
1932	...	1,046	251	238	238	328	816	1,659	1,923	6,499
1933	...	891	252	214	254	323	800	1,752	1,919	6,405

It is seen from these figures that 22·4 per cent. of the deaths of the two years taken together are in children under five years of age, and 29·7 per cent. in those aged 65 years and upwards.

The number of deaths and the death-rates in each quarter are set out in the following table :—

Year	Deaths	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	Total
1932	Number ...	2,036	1,563	1,323	1,614	6,536
	Rate per 1,000	19·6	15·0	12·7	15·5	15·72
1933	Number ...	2,179	1,395	1,240	1,591	6,405
	Rate per 1,000	20·8	13·3	11·8	15·2	15·3

Table 3 is a rank list, showing the annual death-rate in the Registrar's Districts as they varied in 1933.

TABLE 3.

Registrar's District.				Death-rate per 1,000 Living.
Clontarf and Howth No. 2 ...	...	...	...	0·0
Clondalkin ...	...	...	...	6·7
Blanchardstown and Castleknock ...	...	...	...	7·4
Clontarf and Howth No. 1 ...	...	...	...	10·5
Donnybrook Nos. 1 and 2 ...	...	...	...	12·7
Crumlin ...	...	...	...	12·8
North City No. 1 E. ...	...	...	...	14·0
South City No. 3 ...	...	...	...	14·3
South City No. 4 ...	...	...	...	14·4
North City No. 3 ...	...	...	...	14·5
Rathmines Nos. 1 and 2 ...	...	...	...	15·1
South City City No. 1 ...	...	...	...	15·5
North City No. 2 ...	...	...	...	15·7
Coolock and Drumcondra ...	...	...	...	15·7
Rathfarnham ...	...	...	...	16·3
South City No. 2 ...	...	...	...	16·8
North City No. 1 W. ...	...	...	...	16·8
Finglas and Glasnevin ...	...	...	...	17·9
New Kilmainham ...	...	...	...	19·7
TOTAL, CITY OF DUBLIN				15·3

Considerable variation in the death-rates of the several Registrars' Districts may be noted in the foregoing table, but reference to Table I will show marked differences in the population sizes of these districts. Variations of this order are to be expected in any single year's death-rates drawn from such diverse population groups, and a rank-list as this one has merit, as a measure of the relative health conditions in these areas, only when viewed throughout a series of years and in conjunction with other considerations such as age-sex constitution and social rating of the areas.

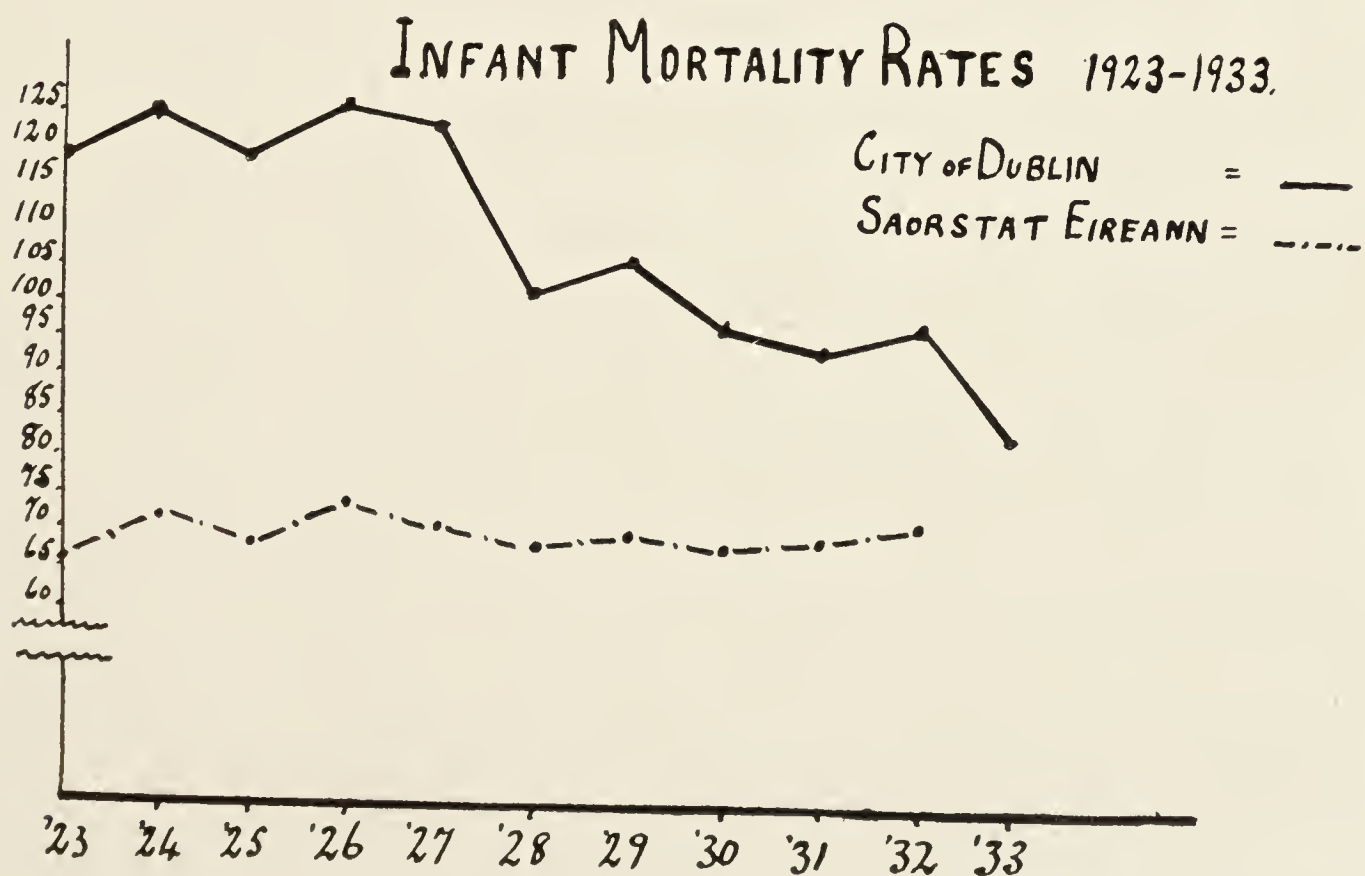
In Table 4 is listed some important causes of death and the number of deaths accorded to these causes in the years 1932 and 1933. Further information on deaths from specific causes not included there will be found in the Registrar-General's Annual Report for 1933, when available.

TABLE 4.

Cause of Death.	1932	1933
Pneumonia	638	707
Other Respiratory Diseases not specified here	789	666
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	557	584
Cancer	484	473
Influenza	122	189
Violence	168	188
Tuberculosis—other forms	146	157
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	188	152
Diphtheria	82	111
Measles	42	71
Whooping Cough	121	42
Puerperal Sepsis	11	12
Other Puerperal Conditions	26	11
Typhoid	14	9
Scarlet Fever	24	8
Other Causes	3,083	3,025

INFANT MORTALITY.

In 1933 there were 891 deaths recorded in infants under one year of age, representing a rate of 83 per 1,000 births, as compared with 100 in 1932. The infant mortality rates since 1923 for both the City of Dublin and Saorstát Éireann are shown in the accompanying graph. It will be noted that the Dublin rate is rapidly approaching that for the entire state and that the trend of the rate shows a very considerable diminution in the loss of life from this cause.



PUERPERAL SEPSIS.

Deaths from Puerperal Sepsis and other puerperal conditions in the year numbered 12 and 11, respectively. In the latter group of causes the deaths represent a rate of 1·03 per 1,000 births registered, being a lower rate than any recorded under this heading in the preceding ten years: the rate shows a 53 per cent. reduction on the average rate for the years 1923–32.

The deaths returned from Puerperal Sepsis represent a rate of 1·12 per 1,000 registered births, this rate showing a 25 per cent. reduction on the average rate from this cause for the years 1923–32.

The figures on which the death-rates from both puerperal sepsis and “other puerperal conditions” were based are small, and care must be exercised in interpreting reductions of the magnitudes indicated.

The actual rates per 1,000 births in the two sub-divisions of causes of maternal death for the years 1923–33 are given in Table 5.

TABLE 5.

Year				Puerperal Sepsis	Other Puerperal Causes
1923	...	...		1·73	2·69
1924	...	...		1·56	3·13
1925	...	...		1·83	2·06
1926	...	...		1·70	1·82
1927	...	...		1·05	1·63
1928	...	...		1·75	1·87
1929	...	...		1·51	1·98
1930	...	...		1·54	2·60
1931	...	...		1·16	1·65
1932	...	...		1·06	2·50
1933	...	...		1·12	1·03

The deaths from Puerperal Fever and other accidents of pregnancy per 1,000 live-births in the London County Council Area in 1933 were 1·69 and 1·97, respectively.

TABLE:

RETURN OF DEATHS FROM CERTAIN DISEASES, FROM YEAR 1923.

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	Total for 10 years 1923- 1932	Average No. of Deaths per annum, 10 years 1923-1932	Total 1933	Rate per 1,000 of Population 1933
PRINCIPAL INFECTIVE DISEASES :—														
Enteric ...	14	8	9	9	6	7	3	1	4	14	75	7.5	9	0.02
Typhus ...	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	2	5	0.5	—	—
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	15	115	118	65	65	184	3	85	223	42	915	91.5	71	0.17
Scarlet Fever ...	21	19	31	24	14	17	8	7	19	24	184	18.4	8	0.02
Whooping Cough ...	152	24	114	43	220	27	94	67	31	121	893	89.3	42	0.10
Diphtheria ...	25	43	45	65	74	50	65	78	72	82	599	59.9	111	0.26
Diarrhoeal Diseases ...	229	248	303	338	199	215	191	150	139	188	2,200	220.0	152	0.36
Dysentery ...	1	—	2	—	3	2	—	—	2	2	12	1.2	—	—
	457	457	622	545	582	502	365	388	490	475	4,883	488.3	393	0.94
TUBERCULOSIS DISEASE :—														
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	612	614	631	509	668	568	595	593	630	557	5,977	597.7	584	1.39
Other Forms ...	193	148	183	188	177	155	157	167	197	146	1,711	171.1	157	0.37
	805	762	814	697	845	723	752	760	827	703	7,688	768.8	741	1.76
OTHER CAUSES :—														
Influenza ...	48	291	110	81	178	70	225	40	122	122	1,290	129.0	189	0.45
Cancer ...	461	474	471	495	485	524	502	481	450	484	4,827	482.7	473	1.13
	509	768	581	576	663	594	727	521	572	606	6,117	611.7	662	1.58
DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM :—														
Pneumonia ...	468	771	639	499	794	524	675	615	773	638	6,396	639.6	707	1.68
Others ...	713	817	761	710	772	621	842	731	714	789	7,470	747.0	666	1.59
	1,181	1,588	1,400	1,209	1,566	1,145	1,517	1,346	1,487	1,427	13,866	1386.6	1,373	3.27

Inspection of Tables 4 and 6 will reveal that the returns of deaths from infectious diseases show, in nearly all cases a lower figure for 1933 than the average figure for the preceding ten-year period. This average figure is, of course, an altogether too severe criterion when allowance is not made for the considerable expansion of the population at risk, which occurred in 1930. A more reasonable standard of comparison is the average of the three-year period 1930-31-32, and contrasted with this figure the improvement in deaths from these causes is more appreciable. In the case of diphtheria there is a definite exception and since 1930 there has been a notable increase in deaths from this cause. The number recorded was 111. This matter will be dealt with more fully in a later paragraph.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

The recorded deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis numbered 586, some 16 or 2·5 per cent. above the average for the three preceding years. That this figure is not improving is disappointing, yet too much significance may not be placed on an increase of this order. It may also be stated here, that for any material improvement to be evidenced in deaths from this cause in the future, a corresponding improvement in the housing conditions of the working classes will be a necessary concomitant. Tuberculosis, and pulmonary tuberculosis in particular, have been repeatedly shown to be the products of living in more or less intimate association with active cases. Specific attack-rates and death-rates from this disease as seen in studies of family groups in which familial contact was known, are many times as high as the rates in the corresponding control groups of the general population. Adverting then to the relatively high percentage of our city population which is living in overcrowded conditions in tenement dwellings, it must perforce be realized that people in many of these places are experiencing a contact with active cases, practically as effective as "familial contact." These people must in the nature of things suffer repeated and prolonged exposure to relatively massive infecting doses from active cases in their immediate environs. And for those families in which there is an active case amongst the members of the family, a family which not infrequently has to live in a single room, there is at present no escape from disaster. Unless such families can be spaced out as a preliminary measure, other considerations apart, the progress of the anti-tuberculosis program must be seriously impeded. To view the seriousness of this problem it is only necessary to glance at Table 7 where the age-sex distribution of the deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis for the city in 1933 are set out.

TABLE 7.

DEATHS FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS, CITY OF DUBLIN, 1933.

Age		Males	Females	Totals	Per cent.
0-14	...	19	19	38	6·4
15-24	...	66	85	151	25·7
25-34	...	70	74	144	24·5
35-44	...	55	43	98	16·4
45-54	...	55	34	89	15·1
55-64	...	26	15	41	7·0
65 + >	...	13	12	25	4·2
		304	282	586	99·3

It will be noted that some two-thirds of the total deaths from this cause occurred in people aged 15-45 years of age. Such deaths are extremely multiple in their effects, chief among them being the removal of the breadwinners from families at the time when their responsibilities to the community are greatest. The inevitable lowering of the standard of living which this tragedy enforces on the young family gives direction to a chain of events which must necessarily add to various health problems in divers ways.

Table 8 sets out the deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in the year 1933, classified for age, sex and month of occurrence. It will be seen there that the quota for the January-March quarter is considerably in excess of the quarterly average.

TABLE 8.

DEATHS FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS, CITY OF DUBLIN, 1933.

Age	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		Apr.		May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-14	0	4	3	3	3	2	1	4	3	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	2	1	1	1
15-24	9	5	8	8	8	5	5	8	8	14	3	6	7	6	3	7	3	7	5	5	3	4	4	10
25-34	6	6	6	7	12	6	6	8	10	4	6	11	2	3	4	2	4	8	3	7	6	4	5	8
35-44	9	6	5	3	6	2	5	8	3	1	6	4	4	2	2	4	3	5	5	3	5	2	2	3
45-54	5	4	7	3	9	6	4	4	5	3	4	3	6	3	4	2	3	1	2	3	1	1	5	1
55-64	4	1	5	5	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	3	1	4	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	3	1
65+>	1	0	7	8	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1
	34	26	41	37	41	24	21	33	30	24	21	26	24	16	17	17	14	23	22	19	18	12	21	25
	60		78		65		54		54		47		40		34		37		41		30		46	

The deaths from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis numbered 157 which is 10 less than the average figure from this cause during the three year period 1930-32.

PNEUMONIA.

The deaths returned as caused by Pneumonia in the year 1933 numbered 707 representing a rate of 1.68 per 1,000 of the population. The average number of deaths returned to this cause in the preceding three-year period was 681. Considerable fluctuation in this figure is observed from year to year.

INFLUENZA.

During the early months of the year 1933 there was an influenza epidemic of some severity. There were 186 deaths attributed to influenza during the year, a figure 100 per cent. in advance of the average for the preceding three-year period. Of these deaths 90 per cent. occurred in the first quarter.

TABLE 9.

INFLUENZA DEATHS, DUBLIN CITY, 1933.

Age	Males	Females	Totals	Per cent.
0-14 ...	5	13	18	9.6
15-24 ...	1	3	4	2.1
25-34 ...	5	9	14	7.5
35-44 ...	10	6	16	8.5
45-54 ...	14	11	25	13.4
55-64 ...	15	20	35	18.8
65+ > ...	26	48	74	39.7
	76	110	186	99.6

Table 9 sets out the age-sex distribution of the recorded deaths. The incidence of death is seen to conform to the usual 'normal' epidemic type rather than that seen in the pandemic of 1918, with a somewhat smaller percentage of deaths in infancy and childhood than expected.

CANCER,

Deaths from Cancer numbered 473 giving a rate of 1.126 per 1,000 of the population. This rate still continues to climb slowly from year to year but the increase in this respect is not so notable as in many English cities.

DIARRHOEA AND ENTERITIS.

Diarrhoea and Enteritis caused 149 deaths among children under two years of age in 1933, the average figure for the preceding three years being 162. More than half of the deaths occurred during the Third quarter as may be seen in Table 10.

TABLE 10.

DEATHS FROM DIARRHOEA AND ENTERITIS IN CHILDREN UNDER 2 YEARS, CITY OF DUBLIN, 1933.

First Quarter	...	...	21
Second Quarter	...	...	16
Third Quarter	...	...	77
Fourth Quarter	...	...	35
<hr/>			
Total	...	...	149

A further analysis of these deaths is presented in Table 11.

TABLE 11.

DEATHS FROM DIARRHOEA AND ENTERITIS AS THEY OCCURRED AT AGES UNDER 2 YEARS.

Age	Males	Females	Totals	Per cent.
Under 6 months	54	39	93	62·4
6 months–1 year	25	18	43	28·8
1–2 years ...	8	5	13	8·7
	87	62	149	99·9

which brings out the relative importance of this cause of death in the milk fed infant.

WHOOPING COUGH.

There were 40 deaths from Whooping Cough during 1933 compared with 123 in the year 1932. Inspection of the annual deaths recorded from this cause since 1923 shown in Table 6 will reveal that this figure rises and falls in alternate years as a result of the epidemics which recur in periodic fashion, births bringing the required susceptibles for these epidemics in our population. The regular undulation falters in 1930, but at this point took place the considerable population change already referred to in this Report. Since that time the periodicity seems to have resumed its earlier character.

In Table 12 is set out the age-sex distribution of the deaths from Whooping Cough in 1933. Those under two years of age furnish almost 90 per cent. of the total deaths from this cause, as they also provide the susceptibles that make an epidemic possible.

TABLE 12.

DEATHS FROM WHOOPING COUGH, CITY OF DUBLIN, 1933.

Age		Males	Females	Totals	Per cent.
0-1	...	11	14	25	62·5
1-2	...	6	4	10	25·0
2-5	...	2	2	4	10·0
5+>	...	0	1	1	2·5
		19	21	40	100·0

It is regrettable that preventive medicine has not yet available a satisfactory method of immunization against this distressing complaint, but recent work in Scandinavia and the U.S.A. would seem to indicate that an effective vaccine may be produced in the near future.

MEASLES.

During 1933 there were 68 deaths reported due to Measles and 90 per cent. of these deaths occurred in the January–April period. Forty-three deaths occurred from this cause in 1932, and 1931 with 229 deaths represents the last severe epidemic of Measles. On consulting Table 6, the deaths from this cause are seen to have been relatively high in number in the years 1925, 1928 and 1931. In Table 13 is set out the age-sex distribution of the deaths from Measles in 1933.

TABLE 13.

DEATHS FROM MEASLES, CITY OF DUBLIN, 1933.

Age		Males	Females	Totals	Per cent.
0-1	...	3	7	10	} = 92·6%
1-2	...	14	21	35	
2-3	...	3	9	12	
3-4	...	2	2	4	
4-5	...	0	2	2	
5-9	...	2	1	3	} = 7·4%
10+>	...	1	1	2	
		25	43	68	

Here again it is seen that the bulk of the mortality is borne by the very young children.

Nine deaths were reported from Enteric Fever during the year and eight deaths were reported from Scarlet Fever. No deaths were attributed to Typhus, Small-Pox, Dysentery, Encephalitis Lethargica, or Food Poisoning.

Deaths from Violence numbered 188 in 1933 compared with 168 under this heading in 1932.

Table 14 gives the death-rates from all causes, and from the Principal Infective Diseases, per 1,000 of the population for the City of Dublin in 1933, and in the preceding ten years. Table 14A gives death-rates from certain causes in the year 1933.

TABLE 14.

DEATH-RATES FROM ALL CAUSES, AND FROM THE PRINCIPAL
INFECTIVE DISEASES, 1923-1932.

Year			All Causes	Infective Diseases
1923	...	...	17·6	1·3
1924	...	...	16·2	1·2
1925	...	...	15·8	1·6
1926	...	...	15·8	1·5
1927	...	...	17·1	1·5
1928	...	...	15·5	1·3
1929	...	...	16·6	1·0
1930	...	...	15·0	0·9
1931	...	...	15·9	1·2
1932	...	...	15·7	1·2
Average 1923-1932 ...			16·1	1·3
1933	...	...	15·3	0·9

TABLE 14A.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM VARIOUS DISEASES,
AND THE RATIO OF THE DEATHS, PER 1,000 OF THE POPU-
LATION, IN THE CITY OF DUBLIN, IN THE YEAR 1933.

Names of Diseases	Number of Deaths	Rate of Mor- tality per 1,000 Persons Living
PRINCIPAL INFECTIVE DISEASES :		
Enteric Fever	9	·02
Typhus Fever	—	—
Smallpox	—	—
Measles	68	·169
Scarlet Fever	8	·019
Whooping Cough	40	·10004
Diphtheria	111	·264
Diarrhoeal Diseases	149	·362
Dysentery	—	—
TOTAL	393	·936
TUBERCULOSIS DISEASE :—		
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	586	1·391
Other Forms	157	·374
TOTAL	741	1·765
DEATHS FROM OTHER CAUSES :—		
Influenza	186	·450
Cancer	473	1·126
TOTAL	662	1·576
DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM :—		
Pneumonia	707	1·684
Others	666	1·586
TOTAL	1,373	3·270
TOTAL	3,169	7·548
TOTAL DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES	6,405	15·257

Table 15 gives the Quarterly Death-rate from All Causes and from certain Infective Diseases in 1933, in the City of Dublin.

TABLE 15.

Death-rate per 1000 of the Population,

	All Causes.	Infective Diseases.
Qr. to 31/3/33	20·8	1·2
„ 30/6/33	12·9	0·6
„ 30/9/33	11·5	1·1
„ 31/12/33	15·1	0·8

The returns of Notifiable Infectious Diseases in the year 1933 are given in Table 16. Measles, Whooping Cough, Dysentery and Diarrhoeal Diseases are not notifiable in Dublin thus accounting for the blank entries under these headings.

TABLE 16.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE, 1933.

RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED UNDER THE "INFECTIOUS DISEASES (NOTIFICATION) ACT, 1889," AND THE "TUBERCULOSIS PREVENTION (IRELAND) ACT, 1908" (REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURN).

Enteric Fever	...	...	...	49
Typhus	...	...	...	—
Pyrexia	...	...	...	—
Smallpox	...	...	...	—
Measles (a)	...	...	...	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	714
Whooping Cough (a)	...	...	...	—
Diphtheria (including Membraneous Croup)	...	...	...	1,073
Erysipelas	...	...	...	117
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	12
Diarrhoeal Diseases (a)	...	...	...	—
Dysentery (a)	...	...	...	—
Malaria	...	...	...	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	—
Acute Primary Pneumonia and Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	...	...	...	196
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	6
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	5
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	664
TOTAL				2,836

(a) Not notifiable.

Table 17 is given below showing the number of cases of the undermentioned diseases treated during the year (52 weeks) in the principal Dublin Hospitals in which cases of infectious diseases are received. The number of cases received at the Vergemount Hospital, Clonskea, are also appended in Table 18.

TABLE 17.

TABLE 17 IS GIVEN BELOW SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES OF THE UNDERMENTIONED DISEASES TREATED DURING THE YEAR 1933 (52 WEEKS), IN THE PRINCIPAL DUBLIN HOSPITALS IN WHICH CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES ARE RECEIVED.

DISEASES	No. of Cases in Hospital at close of previous year	No. admitted during year	Discharged	Died	No. under treatment at close of period
Enteric Fever	32	53	74	9	2
Typhus	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	35	338	339	33	1
Scarlet Fever	113*	790	812	8	83*
Diphtheria	102	1,095	943	118	136
Pneumonia	26	272	215	54	29

* Exclusive of 21 patients in Beneavin, the Convalescent Home of Cork Street Fever Hospital.

TABLE 18.

VERGEMOUNT HOSPITAL, CLONSKEA.

DR. F. WARREN'S ANNUAL REPORT, 1933.

DISEASES			No. of Cases in Hospital	No. Died	No. of Cases Recovered
Smallpox	...	...	—	—	—
Measles	...	...	32	—	32
Scarlet Fever	...	...	104	1	104
Parotitis	...	...	1	—	1
Typhus Fever	...	...	—	—	—
Diphtheria	...	...	220	9	211
Enteric Fever	...	...	2	—	2
Pneumonia	...	...	10	—	10
Erysipelas	...	...	11	—	11
Varicella	...	...	2	—	2
S. Continued Fever	...	...	—	—	—
Observation	...	...	6	—	6
TOTAL			388	10	378

The returns of cases of Infectious Diseases from the year 1923 to the year 1933 inclusive are set out in Table 19.

TABLE 19.

RETURN OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES FROM YEAR 1923.

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	Total for 10 years 1923- 1932	Average No. of Cases per annum for 10 years	1933
Typhus ...	1	—	—	1	1	4	1	—	—	2	10	1.0	—
Typhoid Fever ...	97	84	41	28	26	24	15	28	26	96	465	46.5	49
Diphtheria ...	219	265	303	475	440	407	500	646	634	862	4,751	475.1	1,073
Scarlet Fever ...	322	444	515	614	386	638	430	435	1,015	1,082	5,881	588.1	714
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2	4	2	—	—	—	3	4	3	8	26	2.6	6
Continued Fever ...	1	—	—	1	2	8	7	6	—	1	26	2.6	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	28	4	—	—	—	—	6	5	1	44	4.4	5
Erysipelas ...	79	58	61	79	59	73	55	31	55	105	655	65.5	117
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	1	2	7	7	6	—	—	1	24	2.4	—
Pneumonia (Influenzal and Other Forms) ...	143	242	213	230	246	201	256	334	289	253	2,407	240.7	196
Puerperal Sepsis ...	11	10	9	8	2	8	11	5	10	12	86	8.6	12
Dysentery ...	7	4	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	19	1.9	—
Malaria ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	.2	—
TOTAL ...	883	1,139	1,156	1,438	1,170	1,370	1,285	1,495	2,037	2,423	14,396	1439.6	2,836

It is seen from the above Table that there has been a notable increase in Diphtheria incidence in recent years and the Scarlet Fever figure has been above expectation too. In respect of the other diseases cited there is no unusual deviation from the average. The notification of Pneumonia is particularly defective as may be seen from the registration of deaths from this cause. In the cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria, notification is believed to reflect an accurate account of the facts ; the vast majority of both these infections are hospitalized in the City of Dublin, this adding materially to the accuracy of reporting.

Further information on the notification of Infectious and Communicable Diseases as returned for the various Registrars' Districts of the city is presented for the years 1932 and 1933 in Tables 20 and 21, respectively.

TABLE 20.

YEARLY, 1932, RETURN SHOWING TOTAL CASES OF DISEASES, INFECTIOUS (INCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS) NOTIFIED FROM EACH DISTRICT UNDER THE NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES ACT, 1888, AND TUBERCULOSIS (NOTIFICATION) ORDER, 1919.

DISTRICT	Enteric	Typhus	Pyrexia	Smallpox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Membranous Croup	Erysipelas	Measles	Puerperal Fever	Dysentery	Malaria	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Pneumonia	Cerebro- Spinal Fever	Acute Poliomylitis	Encephalitis Lethargica	Whooping Cough	Tuberculosis
North City 1 East ...	5	—	—	—	80	78	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	51
" 1 West ...	21	—	—	—	130	119	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	101
" 2 ...	3	1	1	—	65	47	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	56
" 3 ...	6	—	—	—	95	48	—	6	—	1	—	—	—	29	—	—	—	—	44
Blanchardstown and Castleknock ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clontarf and Howth 1	3	—	—	—	35	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	8
" 2		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coolock and Drum- condra ...	6	—	—	—	92	64	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	22
Finglas and Glasnevin	4	—	—	—	41	40	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	8
South City No. 1 ...	2	1	—	—	74	95	—	8	—	1	—	—	—	34	1	—	—	—	50
" 2 ...	10	—	—	—	34	49	—	8	—	3	—	—	—	22	2	—	—	—	42
" 3 ...	6	—	—	—	81	75	—	20	—	4	—	—	—	34	1	—	—	—	64
" 4 ...	15	—	—	—	66	39	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	23	2	—	—	—	64
Clondalkin (part of)	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crumlin (part of) ...	—	—	—	—	7	4	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Donnybrook (Nos. 1 and 2) ...	11	—	—	—	84	79	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	13	—	1	1	1	29
New Kilmainham ...	1	—	—	—	26	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	20
Rathfarnham (part of)	—	—	—	—	10	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Rathmines (Nos. 1 and 2) ...	3	—	—	—	158	76	—	5	—	1	—	—	1	13	2	—	—	—	33
TOTAL ...	96	2	1	—	1,082	862	—	105	1	12	—	—	1	253	8	1	1	1	595

TABLE 21.

YEARLY, 1933, RETURN SHOWING TOTAL CASES OF DISEASES, INFECTIOUS (INCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS) NOTIFIED FROM EACH DISTRICT UNDER THE NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES ACT, 1888, AND TUBERCULOSIS (NOTIFICATION) ORDER, 1919.

DISTRICT	Enteric	Typhus	Pyrexia	Smallpox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Membranous Group	Erysipelas	Measles	Puerperal Fever	Dysentery	Malaria	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Pneumonia	Cerebro- Spinal Fever	Acute Polio-myelitis	Encephalitis Lethargica	Whooping Cough	Tuberculosis
North City 1 East ...	2	—	—	—	49	73	—	12	—	1	—	—	—	12	—	—	1	—	59
" 1 West ...	2	—	—	—	68	165	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	19	3	—	—	—	113
" 2 ...	1	—	—	—	22	50	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	63
" 3 ...	8	—	1	—	60	63	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	46
Blanchardstown and Castleknock ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clontarf and Howth 1	—	—	—	—	42	19	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	8
" " 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coolock and Drum- condra ...	2	—	—	—	52	82	—	10	—	2	—	—	—	24	—	—	1	—	26
Finglas and Glasnevin	—	—	—	—	24	46	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	6
South City No. 1 ...	3	—	—	—	58	136	—	14	—	2	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	89
" 2 ...	6	—	—	—	20	39	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	36
" 3 ...	1	—	—	—	75	88	—	6	—	3	—	—	—	28	1	—	1	—	86
" 4 ...	10	—	—	—	56	48	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	16	1	—	1	—	59
Clondalkin (part of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crumlin (part of) ...	—	—	—	—	3	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Donnybrook (Nos. 1 and 2) ...	10	—	—	—	78	94	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	16
New Kilmainham ...	1	—	—	—	21	48	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	25
Rathfarnham (part of)	—	—	—	—	6	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	3
Rathmines (Nos. 1 and 2) ...	3	—	—	—	80	103	—	7	—	2	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	27
TOTAL ...	49	—	1	—	714	1,073	—	117	—	12	—	—	—	196	6	—	5	—	664

DIPHTHERIA,

Diphtheria Notifications in Dublin have gone up considerably in the past few years and an active immunization campaign has been instituted in an effort to bring this disease under control. Reference to the accompanying graph (page 30) of Diphtheria Mortality based on the experience of the past thirty years will indicate that parents are failing in responsibility to their children if they do not take fuller advantage of the immunization clinics established in the city.

TABLE 22.
CITY OF DUBLIN DIPHTHERIA NOTIFICATIONS, 1933.

Age	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		Apr.		May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-4	7	16	20	22	16	15	5	8	12	10	16	12	15	12	13	11	8	15	17	20	12	18	14	13
5-9	10	32	11	10	16	23	11	23	13	18	12	21	11	10	12	14	13	28	16	31	21	23	15	15
10-14	10	9	2	5	2	2	5	6	4	9	3	7	5	7	10	6	3	9	5	8	6	12	3	6
15+ >	4	9	0	16	2	11	4	9	4	11	5	10	1	13	10	13	2	8	3	11	9	19	5	6
	31	66	33	53	36	51	25	46	33	48	36	50	32	42	45	44	26	60	41	70	48	72	37	40
	97		88		87		71		81		86		74		89		86		110		120		77	

TABLE 23.

Registrars' Districts				Estimated Population in middle of 1933	Diphtheria Cases	Attack Rate per 1,000
North City	1 East	...	...	35,900	73	2·0
"	1 West	...	...	43,700	165	3·7
"	2 East	...	...	27,000	50	1·8
"	2 West	...	...	33,900	63	1·8
Blanchardstown and Castle-						
knock	...	...	...	1,900	—	—
Clontarf and Howth	1	...	...	9,300	19	2·0
"	" 2	...	...	200	—	—
Coolock and Drumcondra	...	...	...	20,800	82	3·9
Finglas and Glasnevin	...	...	...	12,300	46	3·7
South City	1	...	...	37,200	136	3·6
"	2	...	...	14,600	39	2·6
"	3	...	...	46,100	88	1·9
"	4	...	...	34,200	48	1·4
Clondalkin	...	...	...	600	—	—
Crumlin	...	...	...	6,110	7	1·1
Donnybrook	...	...	...	35,200	94	2·6
New Kilmainham	...	...	...	17,200	48	2·7
Rathgar	...	...	...	1,900	12	6·3
Rathmines	...	...	...	41,700	103	2·4

Table 22 sets out the age and sex distribution of cases of Diphtheria in the months of notification throughout the year 1933. This disease is seen to have been prevalent during the entire year. Furthermore, the calculated attack-rates per 1,000, based on the notifications and the estimated mid-year populations of the various Registrars' Districts, as presented in Table 23, show a very high prevalence of this disease in most parts of the city.

Table 24 contains the cases and deaths as grouped for age and sex and contrasts the fatality rates at ages from this disease.

TABLE 24.

CITY OF DUBLIN DIPHTHERIA NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS, 1933,
CLASSIFIED FOR AGE AND SEX INCIDENCE.

Age	MALES		FEMALES		TOTAL		Fatality Rate
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
0-4	147	27	172	27	319	54	16·9
5-9	168	11	261	33	429	44	10·4
10-14	53	3	96	6	149	9	6·0
15+>	50	1	130	—	180	1	0·5
	418	42	659	66	1,077	108	10·0

In Table 25 the calculated attack-rates per 1,000 living at vulnerable ages are given.

TABLE 25.

ESTIMATED DIPHTHERIA ATTACK-RATES AT AGES,
CITY OF DUBLIN, 1933.

Age			Estimated Population	Attack Rate per 1,000
0-4	...	...	44,919	7·1
5-9	...	...	34,326	12·5
10-14	...	...	37,908	3·9
15+>	...	...	302,647	0·59

From these various Tables it will be seen that the greatest number of cases occur in the school-going population, but also that

the disease is decidedly more fatal when it attacks the pre-school child. For this reason parents are urged to bring their young children to the anti-diphtheria immunization clinics. This procedure confers protection on the child at the time when it needs it most.

A few years ago a survey of the school population was made with a view to determining the number of "carriers" of the organism responsible for this disease. At that time some 2.3 per 100 school children were found to harbour the microbe in its virulent form. Each child carrying such a microbe in its throat or nose is a positive menace to other children and playmates who are not immune to this infection. In view of this and other findings, and the added knowledge that many of our schools present a considerable degree of overcrowding, a decided effort was made to secure active immunization against this disease in those pre-school children who would shortly be exposed to the known risk of school life in this respect. Facilities for immunization against Diphtheria are given and a physician detailed specially for this service at specified sessions held in six Child Welfare Clinics at different points in the City. In this programme the greatest efforts at immunization are concentrated on the younger children, and it is hoped to achieve protection in seventy-five per cent. or more of the under school age group. If this figure can be arrived at, it will avoid the necessity, in future years at any rate, of having to conduct immunizations in the schools, since the schools will be automatically supplied with immunized children. At the time of writing, it may be said the disease is so prevalent in the City that school immunizations will have to be done for a period.

The campaign of active immunization already under way is most necessary, and in order to adequately control this disease, the whole-hearted co-operation of the citizens is necessary. It is believed that epidemic Diphtheria is inevitable in any child population in which 50 per cent. of the school children are known to be susceptible to infection. These "susceptibles" can only be effectively reduced in number by the realization on the part of parents that their children can and should be artificially immunized. Some thousands of pre-school children have already been protected, but much greater numbers remain to be treated yet, if the continued presence of this disease in epidemic form is to be avoided. The maximum benefit from immunization is derived by treatment in the first year of life, and the minimum of discomfort is experienced in infants. With regard to the further outlook in this matter, it must be stressed that the complete control of this dread disease of childhood lies in the persistent attendance at the clinics from year to year of parents, bringing with them such of their children as have not yet been treated. Persistence in, rather than passing enthusiasm for immunization, is the solution of the problem of Diphtheria control. Any lapse in an immunization campaign soon reflects itself in an increase in the number of cases and deaths from this disease.

SCARLET FEVER.

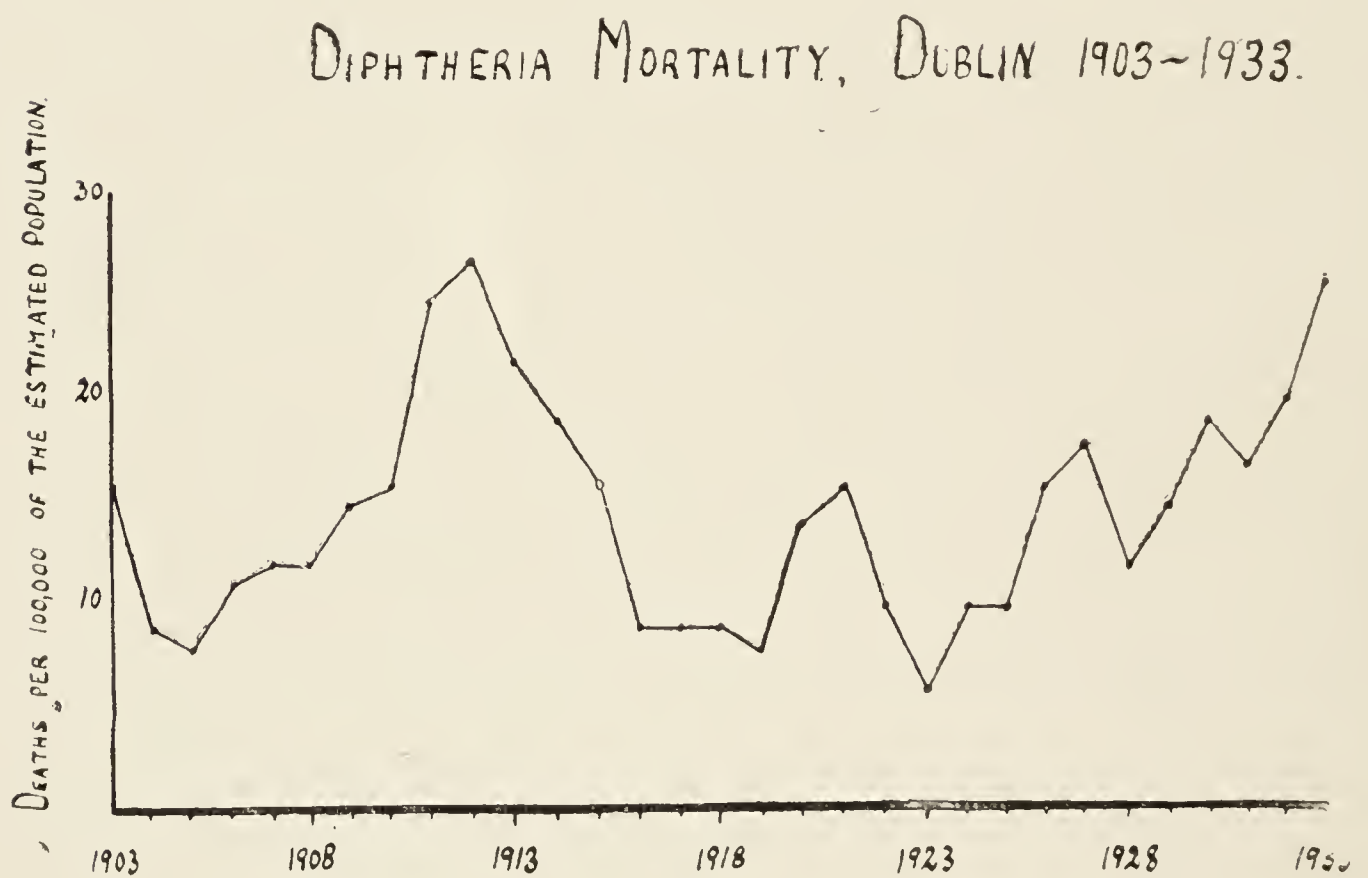
There were 714 cases of Scarlet Fever notified in the city during 1933 and these will be found classified for age and sex and month of occurrence in Table 26. The mortality from Scarlet Fever continues to remain low and only eight deaths were registered from this cause in the year.

TABLE 26.
CITY OF DUBLIN SCARLET FEVER NOTIFICATIONS, 1933.

Age	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		Apr.		May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-4	5	19	10	12	7	12	3	7	7	8	9	9	4	3	3	5	9	8	15	15	8	10	15	17
5-9	8	15	6	11	6	16	4	15	8	17	6	16	13	12	2	8	10	20	16	24	16	18	10	14
10-14	4	7	6	2	9	6	2	4	4	2	3	3	0	2	1	3	0	4	3	7	7	3	3	5
15+>	4	8	8	1	2	4	4	6	4	10	5	5	1	3	0	1	5	13	4	6	4	3	4	3
	21	49	30	26	24	38	13	32	23	37	23	33	18	20	6	17	24	45	38	52	35	34	32	39
	60		56		62		45		60		56		38		23		69		90		69		71	

The incidence of other notifiable infectious diseases is recorded in Tables 19, 20 and 21. In no case is it considered necessary to make further special comments.

During the year no cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Dysentery, Malaria, Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) or Typhus were notified and the city continues to enjoy an enviable freedom from Smallpox.



CITY OF DUBLIN.

Causes of Death, etc.

In the following statement is given the number of deaths from all causes by age-periods and from some of the principal causes recorded for the city of Dublin during the years 1932 and 1933, the latter by quarters, with the mortality per 1,000 of the estimated population for each of these years: also infant mortality, mean temperature and rainfall.

CAUSES OF DEATH, &c.	NUMBER OF DEATHS						DEATH RATES PER 1,000	
	Year 1932	1933					1932	1933
		Total	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.		
Typhoid Fever	14	9	3	1	2	3	0·03	0·02
Typhus	2	.	.	.	.	.	0·00	.
Smallpox ....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Measles	42	71	48	19	3	1	0·10	0·17
Scarlet Fever	24	8	7	.	1	.	0·06	0·02
Whooping Cough	121	42	11	17	8	6	0·30	0·10
Diphtheria	82	111	30	17	25	39	0·20	0·20
Dysentery	2	.	.	.	.	.	0·00	.
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (children under 2 years)	188	152	22	16	74	40	0·45	0·36
Principal Epidemic Diseases	475	393	121	70	113	89	1·14	0·94
Influenza	122	189	166	16	1	6	0·29	0·45
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	557	584	175	162	123	124	1·24	1·39
Other forms	146	157	35	44	39	39	0·35	0·37
Cancer	484	473	119	107	109	138	1·16	1·13
Pneumonia	638	707	336	143	68	160	1·53	1·68
Other Respiratory Diseases	789	666	297	129	95	145	1·90	1·59
Puerperal Sepsis	11	12	1	2	5	4	0·03	0·03
Other puerperal conditions	26	11	1	5	2	3	0·06	0·03
Violence	168	188	41	49	47	51	0·40	0·45
Other Causes	3,083	3,025	887	668	638	832	7·41	7·21
AGES AT DEATH—								
Under one year	1,046	891	266	192	214	219	100*	83*
1 and under 2	251	252	122	57	32	41	} 10·96	13·21
2 " " 5	238	214	86	51	31	46		
5 " " 15	238	254	67	62	53	72		
15 " " 25	328	323	93	84	75	71	3·18	3·41
25 " " 45	816	800	248	205	163	184	4·12	4·01
45 " " 65	1,659	1,752	585	390	336	441	6·69	6·40
65 and over	1,923	1,919	712	354	336	517	23·08	23·91
Deaths from all causes	6,499	6,405	2,179	1,395	1,240	1,591	84·26	80·92
Death-rate per 1,000 of the population	15·6	15·3	20·8	13·3	11·8	15·2	15·63	15·26
Infant Mortality (deaths under one year per 1,000 births)	160	83	101	69	75	80	.	.
Mean Temp. (Fahr.) in Phoenix Park	48·6	49·5	40·5	52·5	60·7	44·3	.	.
Rainfall (in inches)	29·61	21·24	7·56	4·53	3·62	5·53	.	.
Bright Sunshine (Mean daily amount in hours)	3·5	3·8	3·0	4·8	5·5	1·8	.	.

* Per 1,000 Births.

Showing for the Year 1933 (52 weeks), ended 30th December, 1933, the mortality from All Causes and from some of the Principal Causes of Residents of the several REGISTRARS' DISTRICTS in the CITY OF DUBLIN, also the Deaths at certain age periods and the number of Uncertified Deaths.

NOTE—The Figures are provisional and are not, therefore, comparable with those shown elsewhere in this Report.

REGISTRARS' DISTRICTS, &c.		ANNUAL RATE OF MORTALITY PER 1,000 LIVING * REPRESENTED BY DEATHS		AGES AT DEATH										DEATHS FROM										Inquest Cases	In Public Institutions	Number of Uncertified Deaths																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
				TOTAL DEATHS										Principal Epidemic Diseases						Tuberculosis		Cancer	Diseases of Respiratory System				Violence	Other Causes																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
				Under 1 year		1 and under 2		2 and under 3		3 and under 15		15 and under 25		25 and under 45		45 and under 65		65 years and upwards		Enteric Fever, Typhus, Small-pox, Dysentery			Measles						Scarlet Fever		Whooping-cough		Diphtheria		Diarrhoea & Enteritis under 2 years		Influenza		Pulmonary		Other Forms																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
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COUNTY BOROUGH OF DUBLIN.

Report by Dr. Joseph T. Daniel, Chief Tuberculosis Officer, on Administration of Sanatorium Benefit for Year.

In consequence of the extension of the City Boundary a new Dispensary was provided at the Meath Hospital premises to deal with cases from the added areas on the South side and from portion of the old South City. An additional staff of one doctor, two nurses and a compounder was appointed.

TABLE A. below shows the total number of attendances of old cases at the Dispensaries and under observation at the beginning of each month ; and TABLE B. the number of new cases examined at the Dispensaries each month during the year.

Of the 1,591 new cases examined at the Dispensaries during the year, 904 were found to be Tuberculous. Of these 618 suffered from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 286 from Surgical Tuberculosis.

TABLE C. shows the number of visits paid by nurses during the year.

Number of Dwellings notified for Disinfection ...	1,532
Number of Dwellings notified as Insanitary ...	116

TABLE A.		TABLE B.		TABLE C.	
Number of Attendances each month.		Number of New Cases examined each month.		Number of Visits paid by Nurses.	
January	3,004	January	110	January	1,458
February	2,705	February	120	February	1,305
March	3,156	March	159	March	1,479
April	2,840	April	152	April	1,323
May	3,183	May	199	May	1,496
June	2,633	June	135	June	1,464
July	2,741	July	138	July	1,345
August	2,646	August	90	August	1,358
September	2,721	September	132	September	1,414
October	2,822	October	141	October	1,447
November	2,818	November	140	November	1,440
December	2,657	December	75	December	1,392
TOTAL ... 33,926		TOTAL ... 1,591		TOTAL ... 16,921	

TABLE D.

Showing the Occupations of Patients.

Ex-Soldiers ...	...	...	...	...	9
Electricians ...	...	...	...	...	6
Children (Males)	...	...	...	...	62
Children (Females)	...	...	...	...	46
Messengers ...	...	...	...	...	10
Dealers ...	...	...	...	...	7
Factory hands	...	...	...	...	47
Apprentices ...	...	...	...	...	6
Housewives ...	...	...	...	...	94
Waitresses ...	...	...	...	...	4
Clerks ...	...	...	...	...	26
Van Drivers	...	...	...	...	4
Labourers ...	...	...	...	...	97
Domestic Servants	...	...	...	...	45
Attendants ...	...	...	...	...	6
Railway Workers	...	...	...	...	1
Motor Drivers	...	...	...	...	8
Storemen ...	...	...	...	...	5
Hairdressers	...	...	...	...	4
Shop Assistants	...	...	...	...	16
Salesmen ...	...	...	...	...	4
Shoemakers ...	...	...	...	...	5
Laundresses ...	...	...	...	...	3
Bakers ...	...	...	...	...	3
Porters ...	...	...	...	...	9
Newsboys ...	...	...	...	...	7
Carpenters ...	...	...	...	...	3
French Polishers	...	...	...	...	1
Barmen ...	...	...	...	...	4
Painters ...	...	...	...	...	7
No occupation	...	...	...	...	71
Tailors ...	...	...	...	...	4
Blacksmiths ...	...	...	...	...	2
Plasterers ...	...	...	...	...	2
Travellers ...	...	...	...	...	3
Fitters ...	...	...	...	...	4
Musicians ...	...	...	...	...	2
Postmen ...	...	...	...	...	1
Grooms ...	...	...	...	...	3
Other Occupations	...	...	...	...	23
TOTAL					664

Tuberculosis Hospital, Pigeon House Road.

The Medical Officer reports that during the year 1933, 151 cases were admitted to the Hospital, and that 129 cases were discharged. The cases are all in an advanced stage of disease. Thirty-seven (37) cases died during the year.

CROOKSLING SANATORIUM.

Report by Dr. D. Harrington, R.M.S.

In classifying the results of treatment under the heads of "fit to work," "improved," etc., the "fit to work" and "improved" all showed negative sputum on discharge, the contrary or positive sputum in the "non-improved." With regard to the class "refused to stay," the sputum tests showed mainly a non-positive condition in those who stayed long enough for complete examination.

The disease may be looked upon as "arrested" in the class "fit to work," i.e., 20·6 per cent. of the total adult admissions and generally "quiescent" in the class "improved" or 47·6 per cent. of the adults dealt with.

All patients are screened on admission and at intervals during their stay; and an X-ray film taken in practically every case. Screening is also used to assist in the classification of patients for the four grades by which a gradual increase in exercise is determined, or vice versa.

Fifty cases received treatment with the Mercury Vapour Lamp. The types of cases selected were Ischio-rectal abscesses, T.B. Sinuses, osseous cases and a small group of cases with pulmonary lesions.

The cases of pneumo-thorax induced in the Sanatorium laboratory have shown very satisfactory results. Blood sedimentation tests have been done on selected cases.

RETURN showing the number of patients dealt with during the Year.

Classification	INSURED		NON-INSURED		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female		
In Institution	33	18	63	22	136	
Admitted ...	249	82	141	107	579	
Discharged ...	250	77	173	121	621	
Died ...	5	2	3	1	11	
Remaining in Institution	27	21	28	7	83	
RESULTS OF TREATMENT.						Per Cent.
Fit to work	52	23	32	23	130	20·6
Improved ...	140	30	82	49	301	47·6
Non-improved	39	13	45	34	131	20·7
Refused to stay.	19	11	14	15	59	9·3
Died ...	5	2	3	1	11	1·8

ANNUAL REPORT

YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1933.

CITY OF DUBLIN.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICE.

Kerry Reddin, Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare.

There has been a considerable increase each year in the volume of work done under this Scheme and this is to be seen particularly in prenatal work, increased attendances at Welfare Clinics and increased home visiting. A steady decline in the infant mortality rate for the City is shown since 1917.

Return showing the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 births—1917 to 1933 inclusive :—

Year 1917	160	DEATHS PER 1,000 BIRTHS
„ 1918	...	...	161
„ 1919	...	...	152
„ 1920	...	...	152
„ 1921	...	...	143
„ 1922	...	...	120
„ 1923	...	...	117
„ 1924	...	...	119
„ 1925	...	...	117
„ 1926	...	...	118
„ 1927	...	...	122
„ 1928	...	...	103
„ 1929	...	...	107
„ 1930	...	...	98
„ 1931	...	...	94
„ 1932	...	...	102
„ 1933	...	...	83

Notification of Births Act—Home Visiting.

Under this Act Notifications of Births are made to the Superintendent Medical Officer of Health for the City by the Midwives and Maternity Hospitals. These notifications are sent to this Department and each case is visited by the Welfare Nurse of the district.

There were 10,395 notifications of births received during the year, 205 being stillbirths (of these 100 were not notified as such). During the year there were 236,424 visits paid by the health

visitors. The value of these domiciliary visits is particularly shown in propaganda for various public health measures such as prenatal work and diphtheria immunisation. During the summer months a campaign of preventive work against summer diarrhoea was carried out. Advice on food preparation, etc., was given in the home. In many houses where flies were prevalent fly papers were distributed and the mother instructed as to prevention of food contamination.

Total number of cases on Books :—

Mothers	...	...	...	19,945
Children under five years	...		...	34,994

Mothers' Clinics—Pre and Postnatal.

Where necessary the prenatal mother is referred to the Maternity Hospital of her district. It is a matter for congratulation that the number of expectant mothers attending the hospital prenatal departments shows a consistent tendency to increase. Cases of toxæmia of pregnancy, contracted pelvis and malpresentation have thus got treatment earlier.

From the reports of the Maternity Hospitals for the past six years the totals of new cases (not attendances) at the prenatal departments were as follows :—

NEW CASES.

1928	...	...	925
1929	...	...	1,202
1930	...	...	1,814
1931	...	...	2,740
1932	...	...	3,372
1933	...	...	3,913

This increase in attendances at prenatal departments has in large measure been due to propaganda and advisory work under the Scheme. Through the machinery available it is also possible to get special nourishment, milk diets, etc., for cases requiring same. By this means pre-eclamptic cases can secure suitable dietary. Many cases of venereal diseases and habitual abortion were also placed under treatment through the hospitals. Mothers requiring convalescent home treatment were referred to Linden Convalescent Home and to Stillorgan. Elastic bandages for varicose veins, pregnancy belts; etc., were supplied to mothers requiring them. As will be seen later dental treatment was also made available.

With increased hospital accommodation for maternity cases and the provision of pre and postnatal clinics it has been demonstrated in other countries that a large proportion of the accidents which occur in childbirth and pregnancy can be forestalled and successfully prevented. The development of the work in Dublin and the increased available bed accommodation in the new Maternity Hospitals should lead to like benefits.

Welfare Clinics.

Twelve clinics are held weekly at the different sub-centres in the City. The attendances were as follows for the year :—

Mothers	...	...	...	...	49,861
Infants, children and nurse children up to five years of age	...	...	...	...	65,427

The mothers attending receive a short talk on some public health subject from one of the health visitors and a medical officer is in attendance to see cases requiring attention.

Medical consultations held at Welfare Clinics :—

Mothers, pre and postnatal	...	...	4,145
Children	...	...	11,329

All babies are weighed, progress noted, and advice given. The health visitor of the district is in attendance and is thus brought in close touch with cases.

Deformities, hernia, squints, tonsils, etc., are noted and treatment arranged. Nutrients such as virol, cod liver oil, etc., are issued free or at cost price. Glasses, orthopaedic apparatus, trusses for hernia, etc., etc., were supplied to cases unable to pay for same. Deformities due to rickets which were too far advanced for open air treatment were referred to the Orthopaedic Hospital where they received appropriate treatment. Milder cases of rickets were referred to the Sunshine Home, Stillorgan, with beneficial results. Payments were authorised for these cases by the public health department.

The extension of building schemes in several areas of the City has raised a definite demand by the people for extension of the service by installing further clinics.

Meals for Expectant and Nursing Mothers.

If necessitous the expectant mother is put in contact with the St. John Ambulance Brigade Welfare Department who supply her with a daily meal for six months—three months before and three months after confinement, two sets of baby clothes and a special allowance of milk and oatmeal while actually confined to bed.

Special acknowledgment must be made of the work of the St. John Ambulance Brigade in providing meals for 500 mothers during the year. A grant was made by the Corporation to the Brigade for this work.

Dental Clinics.

Three are held weekly in the centre, Lord Edward Street, for the treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and children under 5 years. The clinics are very well attended and the Maternity Hospitals are now sending numbers of mothers for treatment. Cases requiring general anaesthetic are dealt with through the Dental Hospital. During the year 142 mothers were supplied with dentures free or on part payment for them. The dentures have in all cases given satisfaction.

Attendances for year :—

Mothers, pre and postnatal, and children under 5 years ... 4,617

Re-Examination Clinics.

These are held on two mornings weekly in the Carnegie Centre. 1,163 children were seen during the year, each case being examined and sent to the special hospital department or specialist indicated. Many cases of early lung and gland tuberculosis were thus detected.

Ultra Violet Light Department.

A session is held daily at the Carnegie Centre for the administration of ultra violet light. A Hanovia Quartz Mereury Vapour Lamp is installed. Cases of delayed convalescence after illness and rickets have uniformly benefited, also many cases of "night terrors" in the highly nervous child. The treatment is not given to tubercular children. The mothers have been very regular in bringing children for treatment.

Treatments given during the year ... 6,940

Clinics for Prevention of Diphtheria.

A session is held daily at the Welfare Clinics throughout the City and two in the Carnegie Centre, Lord Edward Street.

Attendances	...	...	10,273
Number of completed cases	...	...	3,467

Convalescent Home Treatment—Children under 5 Years.

Many cases were sent to the Sunshine Home, Stillorgan, during the year and it is to be noted that the Home will not now admit children unless immunised against diphtheria. It is interesting to see the difference a few weeks in good environment makes in children sent. Many bad rickets cases were permanently benefited. Acknowledgment must also be made of the good results in many children sent to Cheeverstown.

Creches.

There are three creches in the City, Meath Street, Henrietta Street and Rathmines. The largest is the Meath Street creche. All are open to visits of inspection by the Medical Officer and nurses. These institutions take care of pre-school children, for the day only, whose mothers are at daily work. A small daily nominal charge is made. Many visits of inspection have been made by the Medical Officer during the year to the Regina Coeli Hostel in North Brunswick Street. This is carried on as a charitable institution and supported by voluntary subscriptions, etc. There are a large number of unmarried mothers and babies in the hostel. The welfare nurse paid fortnightly visits. Besides this, the Slainte Welfare Clinic at Blackhall Place is available to mothers for medical advice before and after confinement. Frequent visits were paid to the four dining halls of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, Cheeverstown Convalescent Home for little children and the Sunshine Home, Stillorgan, were also visited.

Thanks are due to the voluntary workers, who so willingly give their time, for their co-operation and help in the working of the Welfare Clinics held at the Babies' Clubs and their help in accommodating the Clinics for Preventive Inoculation against Diphtheria.

The Infant Aid Society has been responsible for taking over the working of the recent Milk Scheme in co-operation with the Welfare Nurses. To both we would acknowledge what they have done in administering such a large Scheme with so much success.

During the year valuable help was given by the National Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the Roomkeepers and the St. Vincent de Paul Society.

The Jubilee Nurses have been of very great assistance in getting dressings done, etc., etc., on the districts and their services were always available.

In conclusion thanks are due to the staffs of St. Ultan's, Harcourt Street and Temple Street Children's Hospitals, also the Maternity Hospitals for kind co-operation and help.

REPORT OF THE BABIES' CLUBS COMMITTEE.

1st January—31st December, 1933.

During the year 1933 there were 448 Clubs held. The total attendance at each Club during the year was :—

			Mothers.	Children.
North City No. 1 East—				
St. Laurence O'Toole's Club	...		3,977	6,241
North City No. 1 West—				
Our Lady of Lourdes	...	...	5,152	6,733
North City No. 2 West—				
St. Anthony's Club	...	...	8,945	14,186
North City No. 3—				
Slainte Club	...	...	4,846	6,514
South City No. 1—				
The Gordon Club	...	...	4,820	4,301
South City No. 2—				
St. Monica's Club	...	...	4,998	4,123
South City No. 3—				
St. Patrick's Club	...	...	3,952	4,892
South City No. 4—				
St. Andrew's Club	...	...	2,626	3,957
South City No. 5—				
St. Brigid's Club	...	...	4,643	6,554

Average attendance per session at each Club :—

			Mothers.	Children.
St. Laurence O'Toole's	...	...	81	127
Our Lady of Lourdes	...	...	99	130
St. Anthony's	...	...	176	278
Slainte	...	...	109	136
The Gordon	...	...	96	86
St. Monica's	...	...	100	82
St. Patrick's	...	...	80	98
St. Andrew's	...	...	56	84
St. Brigid's	...	...	91	129

Massage Clinics were held at St. Patrick's and Slainte Babies' Clubs. During the year there were :—

Clinics.	Treatments.
98	556

Lectures on Pre and Postnatal care of the Mother and care and general health of the infant from birth to five years, are given at each Club session. Number of Lectures given, 448.

Cookery and Sewing Classes for Mothers and older children are held weekly at St. Andrew's and Slainte Clubs.

Slainte Club has acquired and furnished a special room where the Doctor appointed by the Public Health gives anti-Diphtheria injections on each Club day.

The Summer Holiday Homes for the Mothers and families have proved a great success. During the Summer of 1933 each Club had a long waiting list of Mothers wishing to be sent to the seaside.

Although during the year there has been a falling off in the numbers contributing to the **Thrift Funds** this deficiency has been amply covered by the increased numbers paying in to the **Dental Thrift Clubs**. During the year twenty Mothers were supplied with Dentures towards which they saved £63 11s. 0d.

Physical Culture and Folk Dancing Classes continue to be held each week. The Babies' Clubs Committee has decided to award the beautiful Silver Cup presented by the family of the late Mrs. Margaret Byrne to the Club that excels in Irish Dancing each year.

Free Coal and parcels of Food were given to necessitous cases attending the Clubs, on the recommendation of the Nurses at Christmas time.

INFANT AID SOCIETY.

Report of Work for the Year ended 31st December, 1933.

Milk.

During the year ended 31st December, 1933, a total of 2,469,593 pint bottles of milk were distributed—an average of 6,766 pints daily. Of this number 2,398,550 pints were given free and 71,043 sold at a reduced rate.

The National Free Milk Supply Scheme operated during the year, and on 1st October the administration was placed under the direct control of the Dublin Corporation. This Scheme made provision for the supply of free milk to children whose parents were in receipt of Home Assistance, or unable from their resources to provide an adequate supply of milk. The Infant Aid Society carried out the

distribution of the milk under this Scheme in addition to the usual supply of milk to Expectant Mothers, Nursing Mothers and Infants, under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme.

All the milk so distributed was produced from tuberculin tested herds, certificates of which were received from the contractors, and herds, farms and dairies were under the personal supervision of the Chief Veterinary Inspector, Dublin Corporation. In addition, samples for Bacteriological Examination were frequently taken, and excellent results were obtained, showing that a very high standard of milk was supplied. The milk was distributed daily through 25 Milk Depots situated in the poorer quarters of the City.

Patent Foods.

On medical recommendation the Society supplied 115 mothers with Dunne's Dried Milk, and 31 with Ostermilk, Benger's Food and Trufood. The total amount given free was—Dunne's Dried Milk 2,565 lbs., Ostermilk 405 lbs.

Garments.

The Sewing Guild attached to the Society made up and distributed 1,003 garments.

MIDWIVES (IRELAND) ACT, 1918.

(This Act came into operation on the 1st January, 1919).

During the year 1933, 200 midwives gave the required notice of their intention to practise within the area of the Local Supervising Authority.

In conformity with the Rules of the Central Midwives Board the midwives were visited at intervals throughout the year both at their own homes and also at nursing homes. Special attention was given to personal cleanliness of the Midwives and the condition of their homes and the necessary appliances. The registers containing the entries of births attended by them were examined and were with very few exceptions found to be correctly kept.

No midwife was reported for any breach of the Rules and Regulations in the period.

No unregistered woman was found practising without Medical assistance.

SUMMARY.

No. of Midwives who notified intention to practise	...	200
No. of visits to Midwives	... ..	847
No. of visits to Nursing Homes	... ..	225
No. of notifications <i>re</i> sending for Medical assistance	...	169
No. of notifications <i>re</i> Stillbirths	... ..	105

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE
SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE FOR THE CITY OF DUBLIN
FOR
YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1933.
BY
MARY M. O'LEARY, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H., School Medical Officer.

Although the system and method of inspection has been described at length in earlier reports it may be advisable to refer to them again.

Some days before visiting a school the Manager and Principal Teacher are notified by letter and when possible the Nurse goes to the School a day before the Doctor commences inspections. She fills in cards, blue, white and red for boys, girls and specials, respectively. She tests their vision by the Snellen Type and examines the clothing, hair, footgear, and body for general cleanliness. She records the name, address, school, date of birth and previous illnesses, also the standard or class and mental capacity as reported by the Teachers. In many cases more help could be given in this respect were the teachers' time not so limited, but we are very grateful for the co-operation which is generally so graciously extended. There is often trouble in obtaining a suitable room as most schools are so overcrowded, and generally a class room has to be vacated temporarily causing disturbance and disorganisation of the routine work, but as inspections occur only once in three years there should not be any great difficulty. To suggest that children be examined in a cold class room or a small music room (while music lessons were actually being given or not at the same time) is not feasible. The room must be at least large enough and well lighted enough to enable the Doctor to test hearing and vision and it must have a fire or central heating making the temperature at least 60° before undressing the children. It is impossible to examine children in accordance with the Local Government Order without undressing them or to undress them in a room with the thermometer registering 48-50° is dangerous and illegal.

The children are examined in Entrant, Intermediate and Leaver Age Groups when possible. Children of ages outside these groups with any defect obvious to teachers or parents are examined as specials.

The record cards completed by Doctor and Nurse are returned to the Central Office and filed under the heading of school, age, sex.

Children requiring treatment are given cards to present at Hospital and when treatment is completed they are returned with the Doctors' notes on them to the office. Considerable difficulty is often experienced in getting these cards returned up-to-date, or with completed records of treatment. When not returned it is concluded that the children have failed to attend and the Nurse visits the home to advise and instruct the parents. In many cases it is found that the child has had treatment, and that the hospital is the defaulter in not having returned the card.

TABLE 1.
NUMBER OF CHILDREN INSPECTED DURING 1933.

Entrants	...	...	...	4,916
Intermediates	...	...	...	8,726
Leavers	...	...	...	8,587
Specials	...	...	...	776
			TOTAL	...
				<hr/> 23,005 <hr/>

TABLE 2.
Table of Defects found on Inspection.

Defect	Requiring Treat- ment	Requiring Obser- vation	R.T. and R.O.
TEETH	10,899	—	10,899
SKIN :			
Ringworm, Head ...	77	—	77
Ringworm, Body ...	36	—	36
Scabies	37	—	37
Impetigo	297	5	302
Other Skin Defects ...	344	49	393
EYE :			
Defective Vision ...	3,048	242	3,290
Squint	883	188	1,071
Other Eye Defects ...	814	100	914
EAR :			
Defective Hearing ...	166	32	198
Otorrhoea, etc. ...	422	114	536
NOSE AND THROAT :			
Tonsils and Adenoids ...	3,149	1,995	5,144
Adenoids	225	101	326
Other conditions ...	164	66	230
DEFECTIVE SPEECH ...	26	100	126
HEART AND CIRCULATION :			
Organic	27	60	87
Functional	12	226	238
Anaemia	931	913	1,844
MALNUTRITION	246	524	770
LUNGS :			
Bronchitis, etc. ...	137	544	681
TUBERCULOSIS :			
Pulmonary, Definite ...	25	—	25
Pulmonary, Suspected ...	47	67	114
Non-Pulmonary	34	162	196
NERVOUS SYSTEM :			
Epilepsy	15	1	16
Chorea	27	1	28
Other conditions ...	14	49	63
DEFORMITIES :			
Rickets	26	59	85
Infantile Paralysis ...	17	2	19
Other conditions ...	51	41	92
DULL OR BACKWARD ...	19	222	241
OTHER DEFECTS AND DISEASES	135	57	192

TABLE 3.

BOYS.

Defects found requiring treatment arranged according to Age Groups.

Defects	Ent.	Inter.	L.	Spl.
TEETH	1,013	2,168	2,191	262
SKIN :				
Ringworm, Head	22	21	6	—
Ringworm, Body	1	11	5	—
Scabies	1	10	4	—
Impetigo	58	55	36	4
Other Skin Defects	45	73	64	3
EYE :				
Defective Vision	—	571	601	58
Squint	183	140	104	13
Other Eye Defects	83	127	92	18
EAR :				
Defective Hearing	17	23	32	1
Otorrhoea	47	64	67	6
NOSE AND THROAT :				
Tonsils and Adenoids	398	534	502	32
Adenoids	36	35	35	3
Other conditions	8	42	50	—
DEFECTIVE SPEECH	1	7	6	2
HEART AND CIRCULATION :				
Organic	1	6	3	—
Functional	—	2	1	—
Anaemia	103	140	90	4
MALNUTRITION	36	40	36	12
LUNGS :				
Bronchitis, etc.	9	37	25	5
TUBERCULOSIS :				
Pulmonary (Definite and Suspected)	4	16	14	—
Non-Pulmonary (Glands, Bones, Joints, etc.)	2	8	4	—
NERVOUS SYSTEM :				
Epilepsy	1	3	3	1
Chorea	—	5	3	—
Other conditions	1	1	2	1
DEFORMITIES :				
Rickets	6	1	—	—
Infantile Paralysis	3	5	4	—
Other forms (Postural, etc.)	1	14	8	1
DULL OR BACKWARD	1	4	2	1
OTHER DEFECTS AND DISEASES	16	13	4	—

TABLE 4.

BOYS.

Defects found requiring observation arranged according to Age Groups.

Defects	Ent.	Inter.	L.	Spl.
TEETH	—	—	—	—
SKIN :				
Ringworm, Head	—	—	—	—
Ringworm, Body	—	—	—	—
Scabies	—	—	—	—
Impetigo	—	1	1	—
Other Skin Defects	9	11	7	1
EYE :				
Defective Vision	—	59	40	—
Squint	19	36	39	21
Other Eye Defects	8	13	9	18
EAR :				
Defective Hearing	1	7	3	—
Otorrhoea	12	31	34	5
NOSE AND THROAT :				
Tonsils and Adenoids	265	425	436	53
Adenoids	13	18	24	3
Other conditions	17	19	22	—
DEFECTIVE SPEECH	15	29	10	3
HEART AND CIRCULATION :				
Organic	1	12	12	1
Functional	10	24	45	12
Anaemia	109	141	107	40
MALNUTRITION	58	112	81	34
LUNGS :				
Bronchitis, etc.	75	128	113	32
TUBERCULOSIS :				
Pulmonary (Definite and Suspected)	7	21	14	1
Non-Pulmonary (Glands, Bones, Joints, etc.)	2	2	—	1
NERVOUS SYSTEM :				
Epilepsy	—	—	1	—
Chorea	—	—	—	—
Other conditions	1	2	7	5
DEFORMITIES :				
Rickets	11	12	12	12
Infantile Paralysis	—	—	—	—
Other forms (Postural, etc.)	6	12	4	1
DULL OR BACKWARD	9	47	37	7
OTHER DEFECTS AND DISEASES	1	4	5	1

TABLE 5.

GIRLS.

Defects found requiring treatment arranged according to Age Groups.

Defects	Ent.	Inter.	L.	Spl.
TEETH	931	2,125	1,986	223
SKIN :				
Ringworm, Head	14	14	—	—
Ringworm, Body	4	6	9	—
Scabies	6	5	11	—
Impetigo	56	55	32	1
Other Skin Defects	34	56	63	6
EYE :				
Defective Vision	—	768	988	62
Squint	154	154	129	6
Other Eye Defects	107	150	172	15
EAR :				
Defective Hearing	26	34	31	1
Otorrhoea	57	101	73	7
NOSE AND THROAT :				
Tonsils and Adenoids	450	657	534	42
Adenoids	36	43	34	3
Other conditions	7	18	39	—
DEFECTIVE SPEECH	—	5	4	1
HEART AND CIRCULATION :				
Organic	1	6	10	—
Functional	1	3	5	—
Anaemia	49	266	185	24
MALNUTRITION	23	60	29	10
LUNGS :				
Bronchitis	16	18	20	6
TUBERCULOSIS :				
Pulmonary (Definite and Suspected)	2	13	23	—
Non-Pulmonary (Glands, Bones, Joints, etc.)	1	—	3	—
NERVOUS SYSTEM :				
Epilepsy	—	3	4	—
Chorea	5	10	4	—
Other conditions	—	2	7	—
DEFORMITIES :				
Rickets	3	2	4	—
Infantile Paralysis	—	2	3	—
Other forms (Postural, etc.)	6	12	8	—
DULL OR BACKWARD	—	6	2	3
OTHER DEFECTS AND DISEASES	5	27	26	1

TABLE 6.

GIRLS.

Defects found requiring observation arranged according to Age Groups.

Defects	Ent.	Inter.	L.	Spl.
TEETH	—	—	—	—
SKIN :				
Ringworm, Head	—	—	—	—
Ringworm, Body	—	—	—	—
Scabies	—	—	—	—
Impetigo	—	2	—	1
Other Skin Defects ...	12	3	5	1
EYE :				
Defective Vision	—	57	71	15
Squint	15	34	22	2
Other Eye Defects ...	14	16	16	5
EAR :				
Defective Hearing	3	6	11	1
Otorrhoea	2	17	11	2
NOSE AND THROAT :				
Tonsils and Adenoids ...	217	369	182	48
Adenoids	19	13	11	—
Other conditions	4	4	—	—
DEFECTIVE SPEECH	17	17	7	2
HEART AND CIRCULATION :				
Organic	3	14	12	5
Functional	4	47	74	10
Anaemia	89	218	177	32
MALNUTRITION	30	102	87	20
LUNGS :				
Bronchitis	65	68	53	9
TUBERCULOSIS :				
Pulmonary (Definite and Suspected)	—	4	15	5
Non-Pulmonary (Glands, Bones, Joints, etc.)	—	3	4	—
NERVOUS SYSTEM :				
Epilepsy	—	—	—	—
Chorea	—	—	1	—
Other conditions	—	8	23	3
DEFORMITIES				
Rickets	2	15	5	1
Infantile Paralysis	—	2	—	—
Other forms (Postural, etc.) ...	4	8	6	—
DULL OR BACKWARD	17	54	46	5
OTHER DEFECTS AND DISEASES	—	3	—	—

DEFECTS TREATED DURING THE YEAR.

TEETH	...	General Hospitals	...	1,833
		Dental Hospital	...	1,597
		Dental Clinic, Lord Edward Street		4,364
		Dental Clinic, Terenure	...	1,045
SKIN	...	Ringworm, Head	...	75
		Ringworm, Body	...	16
		Scabies	...	34
		Impetigo	...	200
		Other Skin Defects	...	230
EYE	...	Defective Vision	...	2,779
		Squint	...	25
		Other Eye Defects	...	330
EAR	...	Defective Hearing, Otorrhoea, etc.		203
NOSE AND THROAT	...	Tonsils and Adenoids	}	1,860
		Adenoids		
		Other conditions	...	8

DEFORMITIES TREATED DURING THE YEAR.

Infantile Paralysis	...	...	...	...	...	3
Flat Feet	...	...	...	...	...	6
Club Feet	...	...	...	...	...	4
Other Deformities	...	...	...	...	...	6
Gymnastic Treatments		...	...	...	...	273
Orthopaedic Appliances		...	...	...	...	73

PERCENTAGE RETURN OF UNCLEANLINESS.

LOCALITY	BOYS				GIRLS			
	Body Unclean- liness.	Body Pediculi	Head nits	Head Pediculi	Body Unclean- liness	Body Pediculi	Head nits	Head Pediculi
Good	2.1 p.c.	0.4 p.c.	2.2 p.c.	0.9 p.c.	3.1 p.c.	0.5 p.c.	17 p.c.	0.15 p.c.
Mixed	6.1	2.	11.	0.4	9.0	1.79	15.	0.32
Poor	22.	3.	15.9	1.22	15.2	4.6	60.01	0.66

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PERCENTAGE RETURN OF UNSATISFACTORY CLOTHING AND FOOTGEAR.

LOCALITY	BOYS				GIRLS			
	Condition of Clothing	Cleanliness of Clothing	Condition of Footgear	Condition of Clothing	Condition of Clothing	Cleanliness of Clothing	Condition of Footgear	Condition of Footgear
Good	0.9 p.c.	1.76 p.c.	2.6 p.c.	0.37 p.c.	0.37 p.c.	1.3 p.c.	0.37 p.c.	0.37 p.c.
Mixed	5.6 p.c.	9. p.c.	7.4 p.c.	3.56 p.c.	3.56 p.c.	5.84 p.c.	4.4 p.c.	4.4 p.c.
Poor	16.0 p.c.	27.2 p.c.	18.72 p.c.	19.76 p.c.	19.76 p.c.	15.2 p.c.	10.2 p.c.	10.2 p.c.

Hygienic Conditions in the Schools :

There is still great room for improvement in many of the schools and some are in such a condition that only complete demolition and replacement when a site and money are provided can be regarded as a feasible recommendation.

The children attending 79 schools were inspected during the year and Sanitary Reports compiled on the premises. Two new schools have been opened during the year and many minor improvements have been noted in the old ones as follows :—

- (1) *Clarendon Street Convent*.—Enlargement and paving of playground and installation of electric light and stoves in two dark class rooms in older wing of the school.
- (2) *East Wall Boys' N.S.*—Two new hand basins, extra bubble fountain, and additional urinal space. Two new class rooms were erected, and previously condemned sheds removed.
- (3) *Hill Street Convent*.—Additional class rooms and cloak-room, and additional concreted playground acquired. Three new lavatories for girls and two new wash basins.
- (4) *Crumlin Road Loreto Convent*.—New modern hygienic school opened with indoor sanitation and central heating. The number of drinking fountains in this school are, however, totally inadequate.
- (5) *Holy Faith Convent, Haddington Road*.—New school opened, also hygienic and modern.
- (6) *King's Inns Street*.—Three new class rooms and new desks.
- (7) *Warrenmount N. S.*—New bubble fountains.
- (8) *Strand Street Convent*.—Two waste areas adjoining the school have been taken over and converted into two very good playgrounds.

School Meals :

The School Meals Scheme has been extended to include 6 more schools—four in the old City and two in the Added Areas :—

Basin Lane Convent.
 St. Andrew's, Pearse Street.
 Loreto Convent, Leeson Lane.
 St. Mary's, Mountjoy Street.
 Rathmines Township.
 Ringsend Boys and Girls.

The following is the list of National Schools now operating under the School Meals Scheme :—

St. Audeon's, High Street.
 St. Barnabas', Lower Sheriff Street.
 St. Bride's, Great Ship Street.
 St. John's, Fishamble Street.
 St. Brigid's, Coombe.
 St. Brigid's, Strand Street.
 St. Catherine's, Baggot Street.
 St. James's, James's Street.
 St. Joseph's, Wellington Street.
 St. Joseph's, Dorset Street.
 St. Joseph's, Liffey Street.
 Gardiner Street Convent N.S.
 St. Michan's, North Anne Street.
 Augustinian Schools, John Street.
 Weaver Square N.S.
 Ss. Michael and John's, Exchange Street.
 St. Nicholas', Francis Street.
 St. Laurence O'Toole's, Seville Place.
 St. Peter's, Phibsboro'.
 St. Peter's, Whitefriar Street.
 St. Peter's, Camden Row.
 Georges' Hill Convent N.S.
 Pro-Cathedral, Rutland Street.
 St. Patrick's, North King Street.
 St. Paul's, Queen Street.
 St. Saviour's, Denmark Street.
 St. Thomas's, Rutland Street.
 St. Vincent's, North William Street.
 St. Vincent's, Goldenbridge.
 City Quay Boys' N.S.
 St. Catherine's, Meath Street.
 Townsend Street Convent N.S.
 West Dublin Model Schools, School Street.
 Hill Street N.S.
 Loreto Convent, Leeson Lane.
 St. Mary's, Mountjoy Street.
 Basin Lane Convent.
 Rathmines Township.
 Ringsend Boys' and Girls' N.S.
 Pearse Street N.S.

A new Meal Depot has been opened in Holles Row, off Lower Mount Street, in charge of the Bon Secours Sisters. A meal is provided each day at 3 p.m. for the children attending :

City Quay N.S.
 Loreto Convent, Leeson Lane.
 St. Andrew's, Pearse Street.

Townsend Street Convent now supply a mid-day meal of milk and buns on the premises. Formerly the children attending this school had to go a great distance to and from the Meal Depot in Sandwith Street. Baggot Street Convent has also adopted the mid-day milk meal and increasing numbers of children are receiving it.

The following Table shows the type of Meal given in the various schools throughout the City.

Stew with Meat every day except Friday	Milk and Buns	Meat and Cocoa or Soup alternately	Soup and/or Bread and/or Cocoa and Bread	Cocoa and Bread and Butter
Strand Street	Baggot Street.	Coombe Conv.	Francis Street (Myra Hall).	Ship Street.
Camden Row	St. James's, James's Street.	Halston Street	Coleraine Street, George's Hill, N. King St. (during Holidays only).	Fishamble Street.
Weaver Square	Basin Lane	Queen Street		
Denmark Street	Ringsend	Sheriff Street		
St. Joseph's, Dorset St. (3 days).	Townsend Street.	N. William St.	Georges Hill (Stew 1 day).	
Exchange St.		St. Thomas's, Rutland St.	Hill Street (Langrishe Pl., 600-700 during Holidays. Stew occasionally on Thursday).	
Gardiner Street (3 days).		N. King St. (Rice—Mon., Stew—Tues., Wed., Soup—Thur., Cocoa—Fri.	Phibsboro' (Stew 1 day).	
Meath Street (Little Flower Hall).		<i>Potatoes, Soup and Vegetables</i>		
Rutland Street (Rice—Mon. and Friday).		Sandwith St.		
Seville Place		City Quay		
Whitefriar St.		Leeson Lane		
Wellington St.		St. Andrew's, Pearse St.		
St. Mary's, Mountjoy St.				
Goldenbridge (Milk 3 days).				

Open Air Education :

285 children were admitted to Cheeverstown Convalescent Home during the year. They were kept in all cases at least two weeks, and in exceptional cases one month. All children were under 8 years old, and selected by the School Doctors during their inspections in the schools. They returned to their parents greatly improved by the change of air and good food. They are fully provided with clothes during their stay, and in cases where their own are very poor, supplied with an outfit when leaving. A new home for anaemic and debilitated children has been taken over at Templeogue.

In the report of the Committee of Reference on the Grand National Sweepstake of 1932 the summary of total needs of the Home is given as £23,654. It is to be hoped that with this sum at their disposal the Authorities will establish a modern open air school for physically defective children. Several such houses on the outskirts of the City are urgently needed. Fully ten per cent. of the children examined are in need of such a Home. See page 16 of 1932 Report.

Defective Vision :

2,779 children with Defective Vision have been treated by having their error of refraction corrected by the Oculists in the City Hospitals, and in 2,650 cases glasses have been supplied. It is hoped that the following pamphlet regarding the care of short sighted children will be circulated among the teachers by the Education Authorities :—

DIRECTIONS TO TEACHERS FOR THE PREVENTION OF EYE-STRAIN
IN SHORT SIGHTED CHILDREN.

The following recommendations should be carried out in school as far as may be practicable :—

1. *Spectacles*.—These should be worn constantly. Parents should report to the School Medical Officer, Carnegie Welfare Centre, Lord Edward Street, *re* repairs at once—in any event once yearly for examination and immediately if the child complains of any pain or discomfort in the eyes, or if failure or alteration in the sight is noticed.

2. *Education generally*.—This should proceed by easy stages, although short sighted children are often very intelligent. Attempts to press forward on the part of child or teacher are not to be encouraged. In cases of very severe myopia the School Medical Officer requests that the child be taught orally only.

3. *Position and posture in class.*—A place near the front of the class is desirable, and in such a position that any shine on the surface of the blackboard may be avoided. The child should sit in an upright posture, and should be prevented from peering closely at books, etc. The eyes should not be nearer the book than 10 inches. The ideal position is that in which the back is towards the light and the light coming over the left shoulder.

4. *Amount of reading.*—A minimum of reading from books should be allowed, and in any case not more than thirty minutes in a session. Oral teaching is best whenever possible. Cheap literature must be forbidden as the small print and soft paper renders reading so much more injurious. Fine knitting and fine sewing are best avoided altogether.

5. *Lighting.*—The lighting of the room should come from the left, and should illuminate the work evenly and adequately.

6. *Homework.*—Where this involves a considerable amount of reading there is a danger that eye-strain may be caused, and it is desirable to reduce the amount of homework in the case of short sighted children.

7. *Physical education.*—All games and drill may be taken except the gymnastic exercises (*e.g.*, jumping) which cause sudden jarring and jolting of the body.

8. Cinema performances should not be attended frequently, and if the child is permitted to attend, instructions should be given to sit well away from the screen and straight in front.

M. M. O'LEARY,

School Medical Officer.

No Special Schools or Sight-Saving Classes have as yet been provided, but it is hoped that such provision will be arranged for in the near future. Dr. Bishop Harnan, one of the foremost authorities of to-day on the myopic school child, states that “in Sweden improvement in hygiene and in school lighting, the abolition of the old Gothic type in favour of the Roman and the increase in outdoor sports have been followed by a reduction in the incidence of myopia which is remarkable. Through improved standards of living, and the combined effort of the educationalists and the doctors there has come an incontestable improvement in the well-being of the children.”

Nursery Schools :

There are many children who have not attained the compulsory school age found attending the Primary Schools. Special schools or classes should be provided for their care and training. In many cases such a school is both necessary and desirable for their healthy, physical and mental development. It has a twofold function : (1) close personal care and medical supervision of the individual child involving provision for its comfort, rest, and suitable nourishment, and (2) definite training—bodily, mental and social—involving the cultivation of good habits in the widest sense, under the guidance and oversight of a skilled and intelligent teacher and the orderly association of children of various ages in common games and occupations. It is much more than a place for “minding” children. The need of Nursery Schools is greatest in the more congested areas of the City. The influences which an adequate supply of efficiently managed Nursery Schools could exercise upon both children and parents in such areas can hardly be over-estimated.

The necessity for establishing them has already been referred to in various reports.

Following-Up :

The following Table includes 14,607 visits paid by the Nurses to the homes of the children who had either failed to attend Hospital when advised by the inspecting doctor to do so, or had failed to continue attending until treatment was completed. The results of these visits are generally very satisfactory, but persistent objectors are reported to the N.S.P.C.C. This is, however, seldom necessary, the reasons given for non-compliance with the doctor's orders being generally legitimate ones, such as illness of mother, etc.

Defect			No. of Visits	No. who refused Treatment
Eye	...	...	2,000	10
Nose and Throat	...	...	1,900	12
Dental	...	...	8,200	10
Ear	...	...	200	—
Skin	...	...	310	1
Uncleanliness	...	...	1,347	2
Miscellaneous	...	...	650	—

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Report of the Chief Veterinary Inspector,

P. F. DOLAN, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M.,

for Year 1933.

The work of the Veterinary Department is included under the following heads :—

1. Milk Inspection.
2. Meat Inspection.
3. Duties involved under the Diseases of Animals Acts.
4. Bacteriological Laboratory.
5. The Attendance on and Purchase of Animals the property of the Corporation.

1.—MILK INSPECTION.

		Compare figures for 1929.
No. of Cowkeepers in the City	305	213
No. of Purveyors (only) of milk in the City	1,335	801
No. of Purveyors registered for the sale of milk but whose premises are outside the City	80	161
Total No. of Cowkeepers, Dairymen and Pur- veyors of milk registered	1,720	1,175
No. of Dairy yards in the City	297	198
Approximate No. of milch cows housed in the City during the Winter months	5,768	4,200
No. of applications for registration as Cowkeepers in which premises were suitable or made suitable after inspection		8
No. of applications in which premises were not suitable		4
Total No. of applications for registration as Cowkeepers		12

No. of applications for registration as Purveyors of milk in which premises were suitable or made suitable after inspection	236
No. of applications in which premises were not suitable ...	27

Total No. of applications for registration as Purveyors of milk	263
---	-----

No. of applications for purveying milk in the City from premises outside	31
No. of Cowkeepers who have discontinued the dairy business in Dublin	9
No. of Purveyors of milk who have discontinued the sale of milk in Dublin	180

No. of Inspections.

Dairy Yards	3,218
Milkshops and Stores	11,430
Railways	132

Nature of Written Notices.

Remove objectionable articles	2
Disconnect sleeping apartment	2
Repair Cowsheds and Dairy Yards	65
Cleanse Dairy Yards	28
Cleanse Milkshops	10
Cleanse Cows	1
Remove Manure	43
Repair Milkshops	8

INFECTIOUS DISEASES ON DAIRY PREMISES.

Scarlatina ...	2
Diphtheria ...	4
Measles ...	1

The notifications of infectious diseases received from Hospitals and Doctors are examined each morning by a Dairy Inspector for the purpose of identifying any outbreak of disease with any person registered as a Cowkeeper, Purveyor of Milk or Hawker of Milk.

Owing to the large number of persons on the Dairy Register the precautions taken to see that the necessary preventive measures against the spread of the disease are carried out involve a lot of attention.

When a case of infectious disease occurs on a dairy premises, the sale or distribution is suspended until disinfection has been carried out.

EXAMINATION OF MILCH COWS IN CITY DAIRY YARDS.

Every cow housed in City dairy yards is examined at least twice at different periods during the months from November to the following April. Each suspect cow is given a special reference number and the cow is entered in the bacteriological record books.

On a cow being found to be affected with tuberculosis of the udder, giving tuberculous milk, or showing any of the forms of tuberculosis as specified in the Bovine Tuberculosis Order of 1926, she is slaughtered with all possible speed.

On a cow being found to be affected with any disease or condition likely to infect the milk a notice is served on the owner interdicting the sale of milk from this animal.

The system adopted for the examination of milch cows is as follows :—Samples are taken from cows with abnormal udders and in cases where tuberculosis is suspected the milk is centrifuged and the deposit examined for tubercle bacilli. If the microscopic examinations are negative the sample is submitted to biological examination. In all other cases of abnormal udders, where the cause of the condition is not definitely known, samples of milk are grouped and the group sample submitted to biological examination. These measures have been adopted so as to ensure that all cows with tuberculous udders shall be detected.

No. of special visits	...	...	...	474
No. of examinations of milch cows	...	...	...	9,137
No. of cows from which separate samples of milk were taken for bacteriological examination	...	...	...	450
No. of samples of milk taken and bacteriologically examined	...	...	...	612
No. of cows for which notices interdicting the sale of milk were served	...	...	...	102

**SUMMARY OF PROSECUTIONS FOR BREACHES OF DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS
(IRELAND) ORDER, 1908, HEARD IN THE DISTRICT COURTS DURING 1933.**

OFFENCE	No. of Cases	Fines	Costs	D.P.O.A.	Poor Box
Failure to register for sale of milk ...	11	£ s. d. 1 2 6	£ s. d. 1 0 0	9	£ s. d. —
Storing milk in unsuitable place ...	3	1 0 0	0 5 0	1	—
Non-protection of milk from contamination ...	5	4 7 6	—	2	1 0 0
Sleeping apartments directly connected with shop ...	1	—	—	1	—
Failure to remove manure ...	4	3 0 0	1 0 0	1	1 0 0
Dirty conditions at milking ...	8	10 10 0	—	1	2 0 0
Dirty milk vessels ...	3	—	—	2	0 10 0
TOTALS ...	35	20 0 0	2 5 0	17	4 10 0

In two cases for breaches of Article 5 and Articles 5, 7 and 18 of the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops (Ireland) Order, 1908, the summonses were withdrawn.

SCORE CARD USED IN INSPECTION OF DAIRY YARDS.

With the object of improving the standard of City Dairy Yards a score card system of inspection has been adopted for some years.

Lacking the proper legislative support the success intended by this system has not been fully achieved, but marked improvements in general conditions are apparent.

The following is a copy of the marking :—

(BACK OF SCORE CARD).

					SCORE.	
Cowshed—136.					Perfect	Allowed
CONSTRUCTION—50.						
Impervious floor	...	...	...	...	7	
Raised standing space	...	...	...	...	8	
Efficient channels	...	...	...	...	7	
Proper stall	...	...	...	...	7	
Good trough	...	...	...	...	7	
Compoed up to 4 feet	...	...	...	...	7	
Upper walls, ceiling and roof	...	...	...	...	7	
Daylight	...	...	...	...	12	
Artificial Light	...	...	...	...	12	
Ventilation	...	...	...	...	12	
CLEANLINESS—50.						
Bedding	...	...	...	...	9	
Floor	...	...	...	...	10	
Walls and partitions	...	...	...	...	8	
Roof, rafters and ledges	...	...	...	...	8	
Troughs	...	...	...	...	8	
Windows and lights	...	...	...	...	7	
Yard—20.						
Well drained and clean	...	...	...	...	10	
Removal of Manure	...	...	...	...	6	
W.C.	...	...	...	...	4	
Dairy—20.						
Cleanliness	...	...	...	...	12	
Construction	...	...	...	...	8	
Water Supply—30.						
Good source	...	...	...	...	8	
Convenient to cowshed	...	...	...	...	11	
Convenient for washing utensils	...	...	...	...	11	

SCORE.

					Perfect	Allowed
Utensils—60.						
Construction	...	...	...	...	12	
CLEANLINESS—48.						
Thoroughly washed and scalded with						
boiling water	...	...	...	20		
Sterilized by steam	...	...	...	40		
Protected from contamination			...	8		
					48	
Milking—100.						
Small top pail	...	...	...	...	20	
Milking stool	...	...	...	...	6	
Facilities for washing hands			...	...	10	
Strainer with cotton wool discs		...	...	...	6	
Milk removed immediately from shed			...	...	6	
Fore milk discarded	...	...	...	...	6	
Milking suits	...	...	...	...	6	
Clean dry hands		...	...	...	6	
Udders washed and dried...		...	...	12	12	
or Udders (clean) wiped with clean damp cloth				8		
Udders clipped	...	...	...	...	8	
Tails cut	...	...	...	...	4	
Cows free from obvious dirt		...	...	...	10	
Efficient cooling	...	...	...	...	14	
Bottling under proper conditions	...		...	...	20	
					400	
Deduction for exceptionally dirty condition, especially						
of utensils or at milking					...	
TOTAL					...	

(FRONT OF SCORE CARD).

HEALTH OF THE COWS.

$$\begin{array}{lcl} \text{No. of Milch Cows.....} & \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Perfect Score} \\ \text{for each cow} \end{array} \right\} 100 & \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Perfect Score} \\ \text{for all cows} \end{array} \right\} \dots\dots \end{array}$$

No. of Cows	DEFECTS	Deduction per Cow	Total Deductions
	1. Clinical Tuberculosis ... or	100	.....
	2. Reactors to Tuberculin Test or	25	.....
	3. Tuberculin Test not carried out or its absence for over 14 months	25	.....
	or		
	4. Tuberculin Test applied 12-14 months	10	
	5. Inflammatory Disease of Udder	100 or less	.....
	6. Diseases or conditions other than above	100 or less	.....

Total deductions for herd.....

Net Score.....

Percentage Score.....

2.—MEAT INSPECTION.

NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT THE
CORPORATION ABATTOIR.

						Compare figures for 1929.
Bulls	...	...	...	...	23	18
Bullocks	...	...	...	...	7,036	2,728
Cows	...	...	...	...	6,468	6,866
Heifers	...	...	...	...	5,676	3,056
Calves	...	...	...	...	31	57
					<hr/>	<hr/>
					19,234	12,725

Sheep and Goats.

						Compare figures for 1929.	
Sheep	...	...	...	...	...	88,247	30,936
Goats	...	...	...	...	...	5	32
TOTAL SHEEP AND GOATS						88,252	30,968

Swine.

Swine	8,525	2,118
TOTAL ANIMALS						116,011	45,811

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

CARCASES WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY CONDEMNED AT THE CORPORATION ABATTOIR.

PERIOD.....YEAR, 1933.

	BULLS		BULLOCKS		COWS		HEIFERS		CALVES		TOTAL CATTLE		SHEEP		SWINE	
	Whole	Partial	Whole	Partial	Whole	Partial	Whole	Partial	Whole	Partial	Whole	Partial	Whole	Partial	Whole	Partial
Conditions											No.	Wt. in lbs.	No.	Wt. in lbs.	No.	Wt. in lbs.
Tuberculosis ...	2	2	41	55	210	249	21	35	2	—	276	341	11,665	—	5	125
Traumatism ...	—	1	2	52	10	84	—	12	1	4	13	153	7,891	4	34	253
Oedmatous and Wasted.	1	—	1	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	27	1	—
Redwater ...	—	—	2	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Moribund & Ill Bled.	—	—	2	—	8	—	3	—	—	—	13	—	—	16	2	—
Swine Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Septic Conditions	—	—	1	1	15	2	—	1	—	—	16	4	152	10	1	24
Other Conditions	—	—	2	4	13	12	2	4	—	—	17	20	610	7	5	—
Decomposition	—	—	4	5	51½	39	1	6	2	3	58½	53	4,989	85	10	394
Hodgkins Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Tetanus ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	3	3	56	117	322½	386	29	58	5	7	415½	571	25,307	150	28	988

RETURN OF UNSOUND ORGANS, Etc. AT DUBLIN CORPORATION ABATTOIR.

This Return does not include the organs of animals totally condemned, but includes organs destroyed on account of tuberculous contamination.

	Bulls.	Bullocks.	Cows.	Heifers.	Calves.	Total Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	TOTAL ANIMALS.
LUNGS :									
Tuberculosis ...	5	540	1,612	237	—	2,394	—	95	2,489
Abscesses ...	—	3	7	3	—	13	23	1	37
Pneumonia ...	—	13	12	6	—	31	—	47	78
Parasitism ...	—	10	24	9	—	43	14	1	58
Cysts ...	—	2	3	—	—	5	—	—	5
Other Conditions ...	1	2	13	4	—	20	6	28	54
Pleurisy ...	—	26	44	18	—	88	18	10	116
HEARTS :									
Tuberculosis ...	2	148	445	42	1	638	—	55	693
Other Conditions ...	1	27	20	7	—	55	34	17	106
SKIRTS :									
Tuberculosis ...	2	38	191	14	—	245	—	2	247
Abscesses ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Other Conditions ...	—	—	10	1	—	11	2	4	17
STOMACHS :									
Tuberculosis (S.Memb.)	1	77	266	21	1	366	—	4	370
Abscesses ...	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	2
Other Conditions ...	—	3	19	5	—	27	7	7	41
INTESTINES :									
Tuberculosis (with fat)	1	133	466	43	1	644	—	16	660
Other Conditions ...	—	2	13	4	—	19	7	8	34
SPLEENS :									
Tuberculosis ...	1	62	240	20	1	324	—	5	329
Other Conditions ...	—	—	3	1	—	4	3	6	13

RETURN OF UNSOUND ORGANS, Etc. AT DUBLIN CORPORATION ABATTOIR—continued.

	Bulls.	Bullock.	Cows.	Heifers.	Calves.	Total Cattle.	Sheep,	Swine.	TOTAL ANIMALS.
LIVERS :									
Tuberculosis	2	171	461	71	1	706	—	66	772
Abscesses ...	—	28	45	12	—	85	5	2	92
Necrosis ...	—	2	4	3	—	9	—	—	9
Cirrhosis ...	—	1	3	—	—	4	—	12	16
Echinococcus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Distomatosis	1	2,019	2,271	755	—	5,046	4,877	—	9,923
Degeneration	—	2	15	1	—	18	—	—	18
Cav. Angioma	—	—	44	—	—	44	—	—	44
Other Conditions	—	3	20	3	—	26	73	14	113
KIDNEYS :									
Tuberculosis	—	7	28	1	—	36	—	—	36
Abscesses ...	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	2	5
Nephritis ...	—	—	21	—	—	21	—	—	21
Other Conditions	—	4	2	—	—	6	—	—	6
68									
UDDERS :									
Tuberculosis	—	—	9	1	—	10	—	—	10
Mastitis ...	—	—	8	—	—	8	—	—	8
18									
UTERI :									
Tuberculosis	—	—	18	—	—	18	—	—	18
Other Conditions	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1
19									
HEADS :									
Tuberculosis	—	318	651	136	1	1,106	—	361	1,467
Actino ...	—	43	5	11	—	59	1	—	60
Abscesses ...	—	2	1	—	—	3	—	—	3
Traumatism	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Other Conditions	—	—	8	—	—	8	12	—	20
1,551									
TONGUES :									
Tuberculosis	—	318	651	136	1	1,106	—	361	1,467
Actino ...	—	41	6	8	—	55	—	—	55
Other Conditions	—	3	2	—	—	5	12	—	17
1,539									
TOTALS	17	4,049	7,666	1,573	7	13,312	5,095	1,126	19,533
19,533									

In addition 291 Organs were condemned for Decomposition.

TABLE SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF DRESSED MEAT SENT INTO THE CORPORATION ABATTOIR AND THE AMOUNT CONDEMNED.

AMOUNT SENT IN		AMOUNT CONDEMNED
Beef	... 70 Quarters	36 Quarters and 4,937 lbs. of parts.
Veal	... 1 Carcase	1 Carcase.
Mutton and Lamb	5 Bodies	5 Bodies.
Pork	... Nil.	Nil.

**POST MORTEM EXAMINATION OF TUBERCULOUS CARCASSES,
DUBLIN CORPORATION ABATTOIR.**

Cows :

No. killed	...	...	6,468
No. affected	...	...	2,025
Percentage affected	...	...	31·3

The following is a summary of the result of the inspection of cows for tuberculosis showing the number of cases and organs and parts affected.

ORGANS AND PARTS.			LYMPHATIC GLANDS.		
Pleura	...	351	Prescapular	...	37
Peritoneum	...	279	Precrural	...	17
Lung Substance	...	274	Popliteal	...	44
Liver Substance	...	237	Ischiatic	...	4
Spleen Substance	...	30	Suprasternal	...	170
Kidney	...	141	Iliac	...	52
Uterus	...	197	Sublumbar	...	23
Udder	...	38	Submaxillary	...	3
			Subparotid	...	3
			Pharyngeal	...	800
			Prepectoral	...	1
			Bronchial	...	1,739
			Mediastinal	...	1,748
			Mesenteric	...	601
			Portal	...	475
			Renal	...	16
			S. Mammary	...	33

Other Organs, Bones or Parts ... 55.

The udders were found affected in ·6 per cent. (approximate) and the uteri in 3 per cent. (approximate) of cows killed.

Condemned.

			Whole 210	Partial 249	Organs Only 1,566
Condition :—					
Very Good	...		26	50	179
Good	...	...	96	122	1,077
Fair	...	...	58	70	267
Poor	...	...	25	7	43
Wasted	...	...	5	—	—
TOTAL			210	249	1,566

BULLOCKS :

No. killed	...	...	7,036
No. affected	...	...	784
Percentage affected	...	...	11.14

The following is a summary of the result of the inspection of Bullocks for tuberculosis showing the number of cases and organs and parts affected.

ORGANS AND PARTS.			LYMPHATIC GLANDS.		
Pleura	...	65	Prescapular	...	19
			Axillary	...	1
Peritoneum	...	39	Precrural	...	7
			Popliteal	...	7
Pericardium	...	5	Ischiatic	...	4
			Dorsal	...	3
Lung Substance	...	177	Suprasternal	...	48
			Iliac	...	35
Liver Substance	...	113	Sublumbar	...	10
			Submaxillary	...	3
Spleen Substance	...	31	Pharyngeal	...	343
			Prepectoral	...	1
Kidney	...	19	Bronchial	...	557
			Mediastinal	...	537
Uterus	...	1	Mesenteric	...	167
			Portal	...	212
Udder	...	1	Renal	...	20
			S. Inguinal	...	7

Other Organs, Bones or Parts ... 52.

Condemned.

			Whole 41	Partial 55	Organs Only 688
Condition :					
Very Good	...		2	5	39
Good	...	...	24	44	630
Fair	...	...	12	5	19
Poor	...	...	3	1	—
TOTAL ...			41	55	688

HEIFERS :

No. killed	...	...	5,676
No. affected	...	...	383
Percentage affected	...	...	6.7

The following is a summary of the result of the inspection of Heifers for tuberculosis showing the number of cases and organs and parts affected.

ORGANS AND PARTS.				LYMPHATIC GLANDS.			
Pleura	...	...	40	Prescapular	...	...	3
Peritoneum	...	...	25	Axillary	...	...	1
Pericardium	...	...	5	Precrural	...	...	2
Lung Substance	...	...	59	Popliteal	...	...	7
Liver Substance	...	...	51	Suprasternal	...	...	25
Spleen Substance	...	...	15	Iliac	...	...	8
Kidney	...	...	11	Sublumbar	...	...	4
Uterus	...	...	9	Subparotid	...	...	2
Udder	...	...	2	Pharyngeal	...	...	167
				Prepectoral	...	...	2
				Bronchial	...	...	265
				Mediastinal	...	...	270
				Mesenteric	...	...	86
				Portal	...	...	106
				Renal	...	...	2
				S. Mammary	...	...	3

Other Organs, Bones or Parts ... 25.

			Condemned.		
			Whole 21	Partial 35	Organs Only 327
Condition :					
Very Good	...	...	3	10	97
Good	...	...	16	24	223
Fair	...	...	2	1	6
Poor	...	...	—	—	1
TOTAL ...			21	35	327

ROUGH ESTIMATE OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED IN PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

						Compare figures for 1929.
Cattle	...	...	...	...	22,568	22,256
Calves	...	...	...	...	468	1,872
Sheep and Lambs	...	...	...	...	187,505	91,921
Pigs	...	...	...	...	105,236	89,030

UNSOUND FOOD.

Meat and Organs, Beef, Mutton, Pork and Bacon	864,379	lbs.
Fish	86,244 $\frac{1}{4}$	„
Fruit and Vegetables	27,031	„
Miscellaneous	12,128	„
Bacon Factories	79,905 $\frac{1}{2}$	„
		1,069,687 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
		tons cwts. qrs. lbs.
TOTAL ...	477	10 3 3 $\frac{3}{4}$

No. of Inspections of :—

Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	3,690
Shops	...	...	...	...	...	777
Stallholders, Hawkers, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	4,825
Markets	...	...	...	...	...	454
Sausage Factories	...	...	...	...	...	15
Stores	...	...	...	...	...	5
Wholesale Depots	...	...	...	...	...	31

Compare
figures
for 1929.

No. of Private Slaughterhouses	...	...	62	47
No. of Knackers' Yards	...	...	1	1
No. of Yards for slaughter of horses for export			1	1

No. of Victuallers using private slaughterhouses	146	125
No. of Victuallers using the Corporation Abattoir	132	80

**DISEASED AND SUSPECTED ANIMALS DEALT WITH IN MARKETS, LAIRS, ETC., UNDER FOOD
INSPECTION, DURING YEAR 1933.**

ANIMALS DEALT WITH	HOW CARCASSES WERE DEALT WITH					Removed Outside our Jurisdiction	Dealt with under T.B. Order and Restrictions removed
	Passed	Condemned			Organs only		
		Total	Partial				
CATTLE 177 ...	37	27	21	61	22	9	
SHEEP 20 ...	10	6	2	2	—	—	
PIGS 29 ...	10	6	10	—	3	—	
TOTAL 226 ...	57	39	33	63	25	9	

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE (FRESH MEAT) ACT, 1930.

Under the above Act routine inspection has been carried on at two factories and at the Corporation Abattoir.

The numbers of animals presented for ante and post mortem inspection were as follows :—

Cattle	Sheep	Pigs
4,481	45,072	67,952

All the above animals were subjected to a complete and routine inspection.

It is interesting to note the results of the examinations of pigs. The following are the diseases and conditions met with :—tuberculosis, abscesses, pneumonia, pleurisy, parasitism, cysts, pericarditis, cirrhosis, degeneration, nephritis, swine erysipelas and swine fever. The chief disease was tuberculosis and it was found that for the year 13·6 per cent. of the pigs slaughtered were affected with it.

The following is a summary of the result of the inspection for tuberculosis showing the number of cases and organs and parts affected :—

No. of pigs killed	...	67,952
No. of pigs affected	...	9,232
Percentage affected	...	13·6

ORGANS AND PARTS.			LYMPHATIC GLANDS.		
Lung Substance	...	394	Bronchial	...	2,086
			Mediastinal	...	5
Liver Substance	...	512	Portal and Gastric	1,186	
			Mesenteric	...	6,512
Spleen Substance	...	222	Submaxillary	...	4,185
			Cervical	...	75
Kidneys	...	26	Prepectoral	...	38
			Sternal	...	51
Udder	...	3	Dorsal	...	16
			Renal	...	68
Pleura	...	26	S. Mammary	...	54
			S. Inguinal	...	14
Peritoneum	...	2	Iliac	...	35
			Sublumbar	...	30
Backbones	...	11	Prescapular	...	53
			Precurral	...	10

NUMBER OF ANIMALS IN MARKETS ON THURSDAYS.

	BEASTS.			CALVES.	SHEEP.	PIGS.	GOATS.
	Fat.	Dairy.	Store.				
March Quarter ...	32,445	2,615	—	585	72,060	11,949	13
June Quarter ...	22,810	2,489	—	784	106,958	11,579	2
September Quarter ...	38,209	3,637	—	444	99,762	10,651	—
December Quarter ...	48,432	3,619	—	469	84,790	12,948	—
TOTALS ...	141,896	12,360	—	2,282	363,570	47,127	15

RETURNS OF SPECIAL SHEEP SALES AND SALES OF STORE BEASTS
DURING THE YEAR 1933.

PERIOD			SHEEP	STORE BEASTS
March Quarter	...	...	...	6,341
June Quarter	...	...	...	8,523
September Quarter	...	...	27,938	1,658
December Quarter	...	...	6,680	4,743
TOTAL			34,618	21,265

SUMMARY OF PROSECUTIONS FOR UNSOUND FOOD AND BREACHES OF SLAUGHTERHOUSE BYE-LAWS.

During the year 1933, 6 prosecutions were heard for offences connected with unsound meat. In 5 cases fines were imposed amounting to £18 and the remaining case was dismissed under the Probation of Offenders' Act.

5 prosecutions were heard for breaches of the Slaughterhouse Bye-Laws. Fines amounting to £7 were imposed in 3 cases, and in each of the other 2 cases, which were dismissed, under the Probation of Offenders' Act, 10s. was ordered to be put in the Poor Box.

3.—DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

PARASITIC MANGE ORDER :

No. of cases investigated	...	...	...	10
No. of outbreaks	...	...	...	Nil

SHEEP SCAB ORDER :

No. of suspected outbreaks	...	...	...	24
No. of actual outbreaks	...	...	...	22
No. of animals affected	...	...	...	119
No. of animals in contact	...	...	...	189
No. of prosecutions for breaches of the Sheep Scab Order	...	...	...	5

Total penalties imposed—Fines £16.

SHEEP DIPPING ORDER :

No. of sheep for which Declarations of Dipping were produced at the Dublin Cattle Market	...	...	...	170,404
No. of sheep dipped under supervision	...	...	...	50
No. of prosecutions for breaches of the Sheep Dipping Order	...	...	...	7

Total penalties imposed—Fines £7. D.P.O.A. Nil.

RABIES ORDER :

No. of reports of suspected outbreaks	...	...	...	3
No. of actual outbreaks	...	...	...	Nil

ANTHRAX :

No animals within the City have been found affected with this disease during the year 1933. It was found necessary in 29 cases to examine the blood from carcasses or consignments of meat at the Corporation Abattoir and Private Slaughterhouses, so as to ensure that this disease would not escape detection.

BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS ORDER :

No. of cows found to be affected with tuberculosis of the udder	16
No. of animals found to be suffering from tuberculous emaciation	Nil
No. of animals found to be showing definite clinical symptoms of tuberculosis with chronic cough ...	12
TOTAL	28

No. of animals removed to premises outside the City	1
No. of reported animals found after examination not to be affected with any of the forms of tuberculosis as specified in the Bovine Tuberculosis Order ...	12
TOTAL	13

No. of cows with abnormal udders, in City Dairy Yards, on samples of milk being bacteriologically examined found not to be affected with any of the forms of tuberculosis as specified in the Bovine Tuberculosis Order	430
TOTAL	430
Total No. of animals dealt with	471

Of the 28 animals found to come within the scope of the Bovine Tuberculosis Order 9 were slaughtered by the owners and 19 by the Corporation. In 4 of these 19 cases the Committee ordered that no compensation be paid as the animals were noticeably affected and were not reported. The agreed valuation of the 15 animals on which compensation was paid amounted to £91 and £38 2s. 6d. was paid to the owners.

The sale of carcasses, etc., realised £2 3s. 1d., the net expenditure amounted to £35 19s. 5d. which was refunded to the Corporation by the Department of Agriculture.

Routine work is carried out under the Foot and Mouth Disease (Ireland) Order of 1900 and the associated Orders and also under the following Orders, the "Swine Fever (Ireland) Order of 1901" and the "Parasitic Mange (Cattle) Order of 1927." The work performed in connection with the other Orders under the Diseases of Animals Acts is mainly of a preventive nature.

4.—BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

Microscopic Examination of Samples direct from Cows in City Dairy Yards.

No. of samples taken for microscopic examination	...	436
--	-----	-----

RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS :

Streptococci	...	...	...	...	121
Staphylococci	...	...	...	...	14
Diplococci	...	...	...	...	14
Cocci ...	...	...	...	...	28
Mixed infection	...	...	...	...	16
Tubercle bacilli	...	...	...	...	34
Bacilli	...	...	...	...	8
Negative	...	...	...	...	201

SPUTUM (Cows) :

No. of microscopic examinations	...	17
---------------------------------	-----	----

RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS :—

Tubercle bacilli	...	...	...	...	14
Negative	...	...	...	...	3

Samples of Milk and Secretion from Cows (the majority of which were dry) other than in City Dairy Yards.

No. of samples taken for microscopic examination	51
--	----

RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS :

Streptococci	...	...	...	...	11
Staphylococci	...	...	...	...	2
Diplococci	...	...	...	...	2
Cocci ...	...	...	...	...	5
Tubercle bacilli	...	...	...	...	2
Mixed infection	...	...	...	...	1
Bacilli	...	...	...	...	4
Negative	...	...	...	...	24

SPUTUM (Cows) :

No. of microscopic examinations	4
---------------------------------	-----	-----	---

RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS :

Tubercle bacilli	...	...	...	...	2
Negative	...	...	...	...	2

Biological Examinations made of Milk.

HOSPITALS, CHILD WELFARE CENTRES, ETC. :

No. of samples	...	...	...	...	51
Positive	...	...	2		
Negative	...	...	49		

CONTROL SAMPLES :

No. of samples	...	...	...	...	3
Positive	...	...	1		
Negative	...	...	2		

GROUP SAMPLES :

No. of samples	...	...	...	...	72
Positive	...	...	7		
Negative	...	...	65		

DIRECT SAMPLES :

No. of samples	...	...	...	...	12
Positive	...	...	3		
Negative	...	...	7		

Skin Scrapings for Parasitic Mange.

No. of specimens	...	...	...	...	32
No. of specimens in which Sarcoptic acari were found	...				—
No. of specimens in which Forage acari were found	...				14
No. of specimens in which Chorioptic or Demodectic parasites were found	...	...	...	...	2
No. of specimens which were negative	...			...	16

Wool Samples.

No. of specimens	...	...	...	...	35
No. of cases in which the Psoroptic ovis was found	...			...	28
No. of cases which were negative	...	...	...		7

Blood Films for Anthrax.

No. of specimens	...	...	...	...	...	29
No. positive			...	Nil		
No. negative			...	29		

Diseased Organs.

No. of microscopic examinations	64
---------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

RESULTS :

Tubercle bacilli	...	...	...	...	28
Streptococci	...	...	...	...	4
Cocci and mixed infection		...	...	...	10
Negative	...	...	...	...	22

**5.—THE ATTENDANCE ON AND PURCHASE OF ANIMALS
THE PROPERTY OF THE DUBLIN CORPORATION.****HORSES :**

No. of visits	...	...	...	...	...	183
No. of attendances		...	...	...	...	434
No. of horses purchased			...	...	...	13
No. of horses cast	...	...	...	...	...	10
Total No. of horses in Stud on 31st December, 1933						97

CATTLE :**CROOKSLING SANATORIUM FARM.**

The animals on the Farm have been attended on, also each animal of the dairy herd has been subjected to the tuberculin tests.

There was 1 bull purchased during the year 1933.

12 cows were disposed of as follows :—

Sold	...	...	7
Slaughtered	...	...	3
Died	...	...	2

The number of calves reared was 6.

The total milk yield for the year 1933 was as follows :—

269,844 lbs.

P. F. DOLAN,

Chief Veterinary Inspector.

9th November, 1934.

DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES.

The Scheme for the Diagnosis and Treatment of Venereal Diseases came into operation in January, 1919, and provides free and efficient treatment for sufferers.

Arrangements were made for the establishment of a Treatment Centre and Clinic and for the setting-apart of wards for in-patients at Dr. Steevens' Hospital, where patients are enabled to enter through the outdoor department of the general dispensaries.

By arrangement with the authorities of Trinity College, University College and the Royal College of Surgeons, Medical practitioners practising in the City can obtain, free, scientific reports on any material obtained from a patient suspected to be suffering from Venereal Disease and skilled assistance in treatment is placed at their disposal. Supplies of Salvarsan substitutes can be obtained by Medical practitioners through Dr. Steevens' Hospital.

The following is a summary of the work carried out at Dr. Steevens' Hospital during the year under review :—

No. of new patients attending Outpatient Clinic	...	832
No. of old and new patients attending Outpatient Clinic	... ..	1,987
Total No. of attendances at Outpatient Clinic	...	25,617
No. of new In-patients treated	... ..	33
Total No. of In-patients treated	... ..	60
Aggregate No. of In-patients' (old and new) days of treatment	... ..	2,481

Tests made at the Pathological Laboratories during the year to 31st December, 1933 :—

Trinity College	...	2,910
University College	...	1,182
Royal College of Surgeons	...	2,503

SANITARY DEPARTMENT.**Return of Sanitary Operations, 1933.**

	Total
Tenement Houses inspected	55,627
Other Houses inspected	20,021
Rooms inspected	156,701
Offensive Trade Premises inspected	201
Workshops inspected	1 228
Outworker's Premises inspected	49
Bakeries inspected	98
Daily inspection of Common Lodging Houses ...	126
Inspections of weekly lodging houses	340
Other inspections	13,030
Notices served to remedy defects	15,418
Defects discovered	29,585
Defects remedied	24,712
Tests applied to House Drains	2,226
Cross Drains tested	74
Reports received in writing, from Medical Officers of Health	72
Reports of apparently dangerous structures sent to City Architect	2,050

Return of Sanitary Prosecutions, 1933.

PROSECUTIONS :	Total
Summonses (Ordinary) 284	385
„ (Disobedience) 34	
„ (Bye-Law) 60	
„ (Sec. 56) 2	
„ (Closing) 2	
Summonses (Secs. 83 & 84) 3	106
Adjourned Cases brought forward	

Results of Prosecutions :

Justice's Orders obtained	201
Owners fined (Absolute)	75
Cases adjourned	108
Summonses marked " Abated "	70
„ dismissed, etc.	26
„ dismissed without prejudice	—
„ adjourned generally	10
Prohibition Orders obtained	2
In one case where Summons was marked " abated," a fine was also imposed.	
Total amount of Penalties imposed (absolute) ...£112	2 0

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

Outworkers.

45 Firms sent in their lists twice in the year 1933.

30 Firms sent in their lists only once in the year.

There were 185 Outworkers returned on the February lists, and 276 returned on lists for August, making a total of 461 Outworkers for the year 1933.

The attached list gives the number sent in, in February and August, of Outworkers for each of the Trades given. (Home Work Order of 15th August, 1905).

	No.
Wearing apparel :—	
Making, etc.	321
Cleaning and Washing	—
Household Linen	26
Lace, Lace curtains and nets	2
Curtains and furniture hangings	4
Furniture and upholstery	15
Electro-plate	—
File-making	—
Brass and brass articles	—
Fur pulling	—
Cables and chains	—
Anchors and grapnels	—
Cart gear	4
Locks, latches and keys	2
Umbrellas, etc.	14
Artificial flowers	—
Nets other than wire nets	—
Tents	—
Sacks	—
Racquet and tennis balls	—
Paper, etc., boxes, paper bags	10
Brushmaking	—
Pea picking	—
Feather sorting	—
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc.	—
Stuffed toys	—
Basket making	2
Chocolates and sweetmeats	—
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings	—
Textile weaving	—
Processes incidental to above	61
TOTAL	461

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS, 1933.

Number of Reports received in writing from Medical Officers of Health.

Name					No.
Dr. Burke	...	...	...	...	5
„ Columb	...	...	...	...	2
„ Conway	...	...	...	...	4
„ Cusack	...	...	...	...	1
„ Delaney	...	...	...	...	3
„ Falvey	...	...	...	...	5
„ Fitzgerald	...	...	...	...	3
„ Geraghty	...	...	...	...	1
„ Harrison	...	...	...	...	6
„ Hayes	...	...	...	...	7
„ Hooper	...	...	...	...	4
„ Lemass	...	...	...	...	1
„ Maguire	...	...	...	...	3
„ Mahony	...	...	...	...	2
„ Maughan	...	...	...	...	2
„ O'Donnell	...	...	...	...	1
„ O'Sullivan	...	...	...	...	1
„ Toher	...	...	...	...	10
„ Walshe	...	...	...	...	3
„ Walters	...	...	...	...	8
TOTAL					72

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACTS.

By-laws have been made under Section 15 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, which deals with means of escape from fire in Workshops and Factories in which 40 workers or less are employed.

The By-laws were made by the Commissioners of the County Borough of Dublin on the 31st day of January, 1925, and confirmed by the Minister for Local Government and Public Health on the 21st April, 1925.

The By-laws came into force on the 21st April, 1925.

The following is a summary of the principal provisions of the said By-laws :—

- I. Every building of more than one storey used as a factory or workshop must be provided with adequate stairs or steps, permanently fixed, adequately lighted by natural or artificial means, and so as to afford the best access practicable from every part of the factory or workshop to the ground floor of the building, and where practicable to a street. Such stairs or steps must be directly connected with all parts of the building, and be provided with suitable hand-rails.

A period of twelve months from 21st April, 1925, is given to comply with the above requirements.

- II. In any building where ten or more are employed, or readily inflammable materials or explosives are stored or used, any floor used for factory or workshop purposes which is thirty feet above ground level, must, in addition to the stairs above-mentioned, have—

- (1) adequate external stairs of fire-proof construction, or
- (2) an efficient and suitable fire-escape, or
- (3) ready and safe means of escape to the roof of the building, and, where practicable, to the roof of the adjoining building.

- III. Every factory or workshop must have, in every room habitually occupied as such, at least one window or other means of exit situate at a distance from the door to open easily outwards, and in a suitable position for easy passage out. Such window is to be distinctively marked.

- IV. All new buildings erected after this date must comply with these By-laws.

V. The owner is primarily bound to execute all such works, and do all such things as are necessary to bring the factory or workshop into compliance with these By-laws, but in certain cases has a right to recover from the occupier any expense so incurred.

VI. Breaches of the By-laws are punishable by a fine of £5, and in the case of a continuing offence of 40s. per day, after notice.

The following inspections under the By-laws were made during the year 1933 :—

Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	30
Notices served to provide means of escape in case of fire	...					—
Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	—

It was not found necessary to serve any notice to provide means of escape in case of fire, but recommendations were made in five cases and adopted.

CLEANSING DEPARTMENT.

The work of the Cleansing Department consists of the cleansing and watering of all the streets, etc., within the City Boundary and the periodical emptying of ashbins, ashpits and street gullies and the disposal of the refuse collected therefrom.

STREET CLEANSING :

All the streets are swept weekly, bi-weekly and thrice weekly, depending on their location, etc., the principal streets and streets in congested areas receiving constant daily attention. Eight motor washing and sweeping machines are utilised for washing and sweeping the principal thoroughfares nightly. A patrol staff of men with litter barrows are daily employed sweeping the channels of the main thoroughfares. Improved road surfaces and the fast moving traffic cause the bulk of the street litter to be blown into the channels. The channels in the principal streets are cleansed as often as five or six times per day by this patrol staff. The work of the patrol staff is, to a certain extent, nullified and made extremely difficult by the parking of motor cars for long periods in the main thoroughfares. A number of thoughtless shopkeepers still permit their employees to sweep litter from the front of their premises each morning into the channels which have been washed and swept during the night.

For the year ended March, 1932, 44,459 tons of street sweepings were collected and disposed of on the various tipping grounds. A

number of local farmers during slack periods draw a portion of this for manure and top-dressing. On Sunday mornings a number of the principal streets are cleansed.

For year ended March, 1933, 43,051 tons of street sweepings were collected and disposed of on the various tipping grounds.

DOMESTIC REFUSE :

In all areas a thrice weekly collection is made of domestic refuse and in shop centres a collection is made five days per week. A standard pattern covered bin, as laid down in the By-laws, is used. This must be placed on the footway for collection. Tenement houses are provided with open bins which are collected from the yards. A fleet of 34 five-ton petrol-driven refuse collection vehicles, fitted with hydraulic tipping gear and sliding covers, which prevent scattering of the contents, and 100 horse-drawn vehicles, are utilised for the collection of domestic refuse.

For year ended March, 1932, the total quantity of domestic and trade refuse collected was 11,121 tons of which 97,217 tons were disposed of on the various tipheads and 13,998 tons consumed at the Destructor. The quantity dealt with per working day was 393 tons, equivalent to an annual yield of 267·4 tons per 1,000 of population, or 5·348 cwts. per person per annum.

For year ended March, 1933, the total quantity of domestic and trade refuse collected was 115,667 tons of which 101,212 tons were disposed of on the various tipheads and 14,455 tons consumed at the Destructor. The quantity dealt with per working day was 408·7 tons, which is equivalent to an annual yield of 275·5 tons per 1,000 of population, or 5·51 cwts. per person per annum.

ASHPITS :

The number of ashpits now in the City is comparatively small. These are being gradually abolished and replaced by the standard pattern covered bin.

CONVENIENCES :

There are 67 conveniences in the City which are cleansed and disinfected daily.

With a view to obtaining the co-operation of the citizens to reduce the output of refuse and to avoid dropping litter on the streets, appeals are made from time to time in the Press.

OPERATIONS UNDER STREET TRADING OF CHILDREN REGULATIONS.

Licences to trade issued 60

RETURN (kindly furnished by the Chief Superintendent, Garda Siochana (Metropolitan Division)), showing the results of prosecutions (a) against juveniles for breaches of the Street Trading By-laws, and (b) against parents or guardians for allowing their children under 14 years of age to trade in the streets during the year 1933 :—

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS UNDER STREET TRADING BY-LAWS INSTITUTED BY GARDAI OF THE DUBLIN METROPOLITAN DIVISION DURING THE YEAR 1933.

	Persons Proceeded Against	Fined	Cau- tioned	Proba- tion Act	Dismissed
(a) Juveniles ...	212	72	57	80	3
(b) Parents or Guardians ...	124	36	43	43	1

SHOPS ACTS.

Number of Inspections 13,672.

Number of Prosecutions 18.

Amount of Fines imposed £4 0s. 0d.

Ordered to be put in Court Poor Box £4 17s. 6d.

Dealt with under Probation Act 11.

Adjourned generally 1.

These Summonses included Breaches of the Shops Act with regard to the following classes of shops :—

3 Seedsmen ; 2 Hairdressers ; 4 Drapery ; 1 Fish and Chip ; 3 Boots ; 1 Musical Instruments ; 1 Chemist ; and some relating to Assistants' half holiday.

The offences were for not closing for weekly half holiday ; not allowing assistants weekly half holiday ; not closing at prescribed hour ; and for admitting customers after closing hour.

PLACES OF PUBLIC RESORT.

1933.

There has been a considerable development in the public entertainment industry in the City in recent years. In the year under review there were 30 premises used as Cinemas, 5 used as theatres and 67 premises used as public dance halls, public concert halls and the like, making a total of 102 premises in the City used as Places of Public Resort. For the purpose of better ensuring the safety of persons attending such places a revision of the By-laws relating to Places of Public Resort was considered necessary, and a draft revised code of Bye-laws was submitted to the Minister for Local Government and Public Health. The Minister's provisional approval of the draft Bye-laws has been obtained, and the proposed new regulations will when adopted by the Municipal Council be submitted for the Minister's official confirmation with a view to their promulgation at an early date.

The revised Bye-laws, as compared with the existing code, comprise principally a better graduated scale of exit accommodation in relation to seating capacity, more thorough provisions for fire-resisting construction, more ample requirements as to fire appliances, regulations governing the use of electricity, and provisions relating to the management and control of the premises concerned.

All premises used as Places of Public Resort are regularly inspected, the number of such inspections during the year under review being about 1,100. The Corporation have had improvement effected generally in the sanitation and ventilation of such places, and in certain cases have enforced structural alterations in premises for the purpose of having additional exits provided where such provision seemed necessary in the interest of public safety.

RETURN OF NEW AND ALTERED BUILDINGS COMPLETED,

1933.

Inspections by Building Surveyors	...	...	...	3,750
Plans approved of	...	...	...	2,257
Notice of disapproval of plans	...	...	...	145
Notices to alter work in progress	...	...	...	35
Notices to lodge plans	...	...	...	57
Certificates of fitness for habitation	...	...	...	98

Number of new buildings completed	...	...	1,584
Number of altered buildings completed	...	...	207
Drain Tests	...	...	2,500
Water Returns (Estimates in connection with charges for building water)	...	...	£608,826

CLONTARF GRAVEYARD.

Number of Interments made	...	...	...	26
Amount of Fees	...	...	...	£24 10 0

OPERATIONS UNDER THE BLIND PERSONS ACT, 1920.

Claims received	...	...	...	...	215
„ investigated	...	...	...	...	153
„ registered	...	...	...	...	125
„ allowed for money grants	...	...	...	...	72
„ allowed for Institutional assistance	...	...	...	...	6
„ rejected	...	...	...	...	32
„ filled up for State Blind Pension	...	...	...	...	—
„ from pensions officers for information	...	...	...	...	62
„ for Certificates for free Wireless licences	...	...	...	...	4
Visits of investigation to blind persons in their own homes	...	...	...	...	2,010
Visits to approved Institutions	...	...	...	...	10
Revision of grants where circumstances changed	...	...	...	...	33
Amount paid in Home Assistance	...	...	...	...	£13,522
Amount paid in Institutional Assistance	...	...	...	...	£2,207

OPERATIONS UNDER FOOD AND DRUGS, MARGARINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC., IN FOOD)
REGULATIONS, 1928.

ARTICLE	No. of Samples taken	No. found Genuine	No. found Adulterated	No. of Prosecutions	No. of Convictions	No. otherwise dealt with	Penalties and Costs to Corporation	Remarks
New Milk ...	2,261	2,166	95	94	86	6 cases dismissed, 2 complainants dead, 1 no summons issued (explanation accepted).	£67 5s. 0d. Fines. £10 11s. 6d. Costs.	£11 15s. 0d. additional put in Court Poor Box.
Buttermilk ...	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butter ...	355	354	1	1	—	Dismissed on warranty	—	—
Whiskey ...	29	27	2	2	1	1 case—Probation of Offenders Act applied. Second case—no summons issued on payment of £3 3s. 0d. Costs.	£3 3s. 0d. Costs.	10s. 0d. in Court Poor Box.

The following numbers of samples of other articles were taken under these Acts, and proved to be genuine, viz.:—

Raisins 2, Cornflour 1, Cheese 22, Wine 2, Margarine 1, Sultanas 5, Sugar 2, Pepper 2, Bacon 1, Cocoa 2,
Tea 2, Coffee 2, Jam 1, Lemonade 1, Cream Chocolate 1, Currants 1, Vinegar 1, Mustard 1.

MUNICIPAL BATHS AND WASH HOUSES.

The returns from the Baths and Wash Houses show that 119,040 persons visited the establishment during the year ended 31st December, 1933.

The income derived during the year came to £1,726 4s. 11d., being a decrease in the receipts, as compared with the previous year, of £119 7s. 7d. and an increase in visitors of 473.

During the ten months the Swimming Baths were open they were used by 6,887 persons. The receipts from those visitors came to £656 3s. 7d., being an increase in the receipts for the previous year of £18 11s. 0d. and a decrease of 229 visitors.

During the season, the First Class Swimming Bath was reserved every Tuesday afternoon, from 3 to 8 p.m., for the exclusive use of Females. The total number of visitors to this department amounted to 3,315 producing £65 1s. 9d., being an increase in the receipts of £19 10s. 8d. and an increase of 1,477 visitors as compared with last year.

Pupils from the "Christian Brothers," "National Schools," "Catholic Boy Scouts," "Baden Powell Scouts," and "Belvedere News Boys," were admitted to the Swimming Baths during the season to the number of 3,260 at a charge of 1s. each boy.

Eighty-nine visits were made after the usual closing hours by Male, and sixty-six by Female Swimming Clubs.

The sum of £152 13s. 0d. represents the amount of pecuniary support of the Swimming Clubs (Male and Female) to the establishment during the year.

The Private Reclining Baths were availed of by 33,458 persons, of this number 7,742 were Females.

The Public Wash-House (Laundry) was visited by 17,695 women. The income derived from users of the wash-house conveniences amounted to £174 0s. 4d.; compared with last year there is an increase of visitors to the number of 958, and a decrease of income amounting to £82 18s. 8d.

The falling off in income is a result of an order made by the Municipal Council reducing the charges of admission to the Baths and Wash Houses by 50 per cent.

I would like to draw attention to the conditions prevailing in the Swimming Baths; a visit any afternoon during the busy period will convince anyone of the urgent necessity for providing further facilities to enable young people of both sexes to learn, and practise, swimming. Until something is done in this direction there can be no hope of raising swimming from its present decadent condition; it is no exaggeration to say that 75 per cent. of the Male and 95 per cent. of the Female population of this City are non-swimmers. I can see only one way of bringing Dublin into line with other Cities in this matter, and that is, more indoor baths, and the educational authorities to make swimming a part of the education of children of both sexes.

STATEMENT SHOWING WORK PERFORMED BY THE DISINFECTING DEPARTMENT FOR YEAR 1933.

Quarter of Year	Dwellings Disin- fected	Rooms Disin- fected	Rooms Lime- washed	Removals of Clothing	Articles Disin- fected	Articles Washed	Persons using Disin- fecting Chamber	Patients removed to Hospital	Disin- fections after Phthisis	Beds Supplied	Mattresses Supplied
1st	500	656	4	1,222	12,666	354	701	358	90	—	6
2nd	543	799	—	1,268	15,966	389	774	403	124	—	3
3rd	584	767	10	1,378	17,333	421	1,294	366	130	1	7
4th	627	862	—	1,534	16,048	407	881	474	111	1	3
TOTAL	2,254	3,084	14	5,402	62,013	1,571	3,650	1,601	455	2	19

32 Persons used the Medicated baths during the year.

ANNUAL REPORT BY B. G. FAGAN, B.Sc., F.I.C., A.R.C.S.I.,
PUBLIC ANALYST.
FOR THE YEAR 1933.

Analyses and investigations were conducted under the following headings :—

1. The Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.
2. The Public Health Preservatives Regulations, 1928.
3. Daily control and fortnightly analysis of the City Water Supply.
4. Analyses in connection with Corporation Supplies.
5. Chemical control of sewage effluent.
6. Analyses of medicines for County Homes and Hospitals.
7. Analyses for other Local Authorities under the Food and Drugs Acts and Preservatives Regulations.
8. Miscellaneous analyses for Public Institutions, Companies and private individuals.

General Statement of Work for Dublin Corporation and City of Dublin.

Nature of Article.			No. of Samples.	Department.
Food and Drugs	...	...	2,847	Public Health.
City Water Supply (complete analysis)	...	...	180	Engineering.
City Water Supply (partial examination)	...	...	288	"
Sewage	...	...	202	"
Effluent	...	...	313	"
Sludge	...	...	273	"
Lubricating oils	...	...	8	"
Stoneware pipe	...	...	22	"
Disinfecting fluid	...	...	3	"
Waters	...	...	60	"
Sand	...	...	6	"
Dead trout	...	...	1	"
Scrapings from Water Meter	...	...	1	"
White Lead	...	...	2	Architect's.
Turpentine	...	...	1	"
Air	...	...	1	Sanitary.
Water	...	...	4	"
Condensed milk	...	...	1	Veterinary.
Milk	...	...	3	"

Nature of Article.	No. of Samples.	Department.
Medicine (emulsion) ...	1	Crooksling Sanatorium.
Water ...	1	„
Disinfecting fluid ...	1	„
Sweets ...	1	Public Health.
Water ...	1	„
TOTAL (CORPORATION) ...		4,221
Analyses for private individuals		
City of Dublin ...	981	
Analyses for Dublin Union ...	452	
Analyses for Infant Aid Society	19	
TOTAL for City of Dublin		5,673

Analyses for Bodies outside City of Dublin.

Local Bodies and County Hospitals ...	7,829
Private individuals ...	146

TOTAL ...	7,975	7,975
GRAND TOTAL for 1933 ...		13,648

The following sets out the total number of samples analysed each year during the past decade.

Year.	Total number of samples from all sources.
1924 ...	10,892
1925 ...	11,818
1926 ...	13,062
1927 ...	12,756
1928 ...	13,699
1929 ...	13,303
1930 ...	13,687
1931 ...	14,251
1932 ...	14,481
1933 ...	13,648

DUBLIN CORPORATION.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts and Preservatives Regulations.

The number of articles analysed under the above Acts are set out in detail below. The total number submitted was 2,847 of

which 168 were informal samples. Of the formal samples 95 were certified as adulterated, whilst 10 informal samples were found to be not genuine.

The total number of samples received under this heading was 895 short of the number received in the previous year.

FORMAL SAMPLES.

Nature of Article.				No. of Samples.	Number Adulterated.
Milk	...	...	...	2,252	92
Butter	...	...	...	344	1
Whiskey	...	...	...	28	2
Buttermilk	...	...	...	3	—
Raisins	...	...	...	3	—
Cheese	...	...	...	24	—
Margarine	...	...	...	1	—
Wine	...	...	...	2	—
Sultanas	...	...	...	4	—
Cocoa	...	...	...	3	—
Sugar	...	...	...	2	—
Bacon	...	...	...	1	—
Tea	...	...	...	2	—
Pepper	...	...	...	2	—
Coffee	...	...	...	2	—
Jam	...	...	...	1	—
Currants	...	...	...	1	—
Vinegar	...	...	...	1	—
Mustard	...	...	...	1	—
Sausage	...	...	...	2	—

INFORMAL SAMPLES.

Milk	...	...	...	42	8
Butter	...	...	...	97	—
Cornflour	...	...	...	1	—
Cocoa	...	...	...	1	—
Camphorated oil	...	...	...	1	—
Zinc ointment	...	...	...	4	—
Boric ointment	...	...	...	8	1
Sulphur ointment	...	...	...	1	—
Mercury ointment	...	...	...	1	—
Mercurial ointment (dilute)	...	...	...	1	—
Bacon	...	...	...	1	—
Marmalade	...	...	...	1	—

Nature of Article.				No. of Samples.	Number Adulterated.
Chocolate	...	...	...	1	—
Tincture of iodine	...	...	...	4	1
Zinc oxide	...	...	...	2	—
Boric acid	...	...	...	1	—
Sausages	...	...	...	1	—

Milk.

44 of the certified samples contained added water in amounts varying from 4·1 to 22·4 per cent. ; 40 were found to be deficient in fats in amounts varying from 5 to 66·7 per cent. ; whilst 8 samples contained added water and were also deficient in fats, the worst having 31·2 per cent. extraneous water and a deficiency of 11·7 per cent. of fats.

Butter.

Only 1 sample of butter was certified as not complying with the regulations. It was found to contain 19·4 per cent. moisture, or 3·4 per cent. in excess of the legal standard.

Whiskey.

2 samples were diluted beyond the alcoholic strength prescribed by the Act, that is 25 degrees U.P. The alcoholic strength were 27·49 and 28·58 degrees U.P., respectively.

Drugs.

Of the informal samples submitted for analysis 1 sample Tincture of Iodine was deficient in iodine and 1 Boric Ointment was deficient in boric acid.

ANALYSES FOR OTHER PUBLIC BODIES, PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS, Etc.

The total number of samples from all sources under the above heading in the year under review was 9,627. The fees for analysis received in connection with this work amounted to £1,805 14s. 4d. and this sum was lodged to the credit of the Dublin Corporation in accordance with the terms of my appointment.

The following Table sets out the number of samples and the monies received each year during the last decade.

Year.		No. of Samples.		Fees for Analysis.		
1924	5,806	...	£1,300	9 6
1925	6,200	...	1,434	13 10
1926	7,412	.	1,549	9 5
1927	8,325	...	1,737	10 7

Year.			No. of Samples.			Fees for Analysis.
1928	...	...	8,867	...	...	£1,991 0 7
1929	...	...	9,153	...	...	2,208 4 0
1930	...	...	9,540	...	...	2,117 13 8
1931	...	...	9,209	...	...	1,957 2 6
1932	...	...	9,220	...	...	1,814 18 10
1933	..	...	9,627	...	...	1,805 14 4

HOUSING.

With the assistance of Mr. Joseph Sherwin, Chief Officer of the Housing Department, I am enabled to present the following memorandum descriptive of the present position of the Housing situation.

The total number of working class dwellings provided by the Corporation to the 31st March, 1930, was 5,760, representing a total Capital expenditure of £3,310,585.

The advent of the Housing Acts of 1931 and 1932 and the generous financial State assistance which was thereby made available enabled the Corporation to undertake a Housing Programme on a much more comprehensive scale than was previously possible and evidence of the fruitful results of this greater activity can now be seen in different parts of the City.

For a number of years prior to the introduction of the enactments mentioned excellent work was accomplished—thousands of houses being provided on sites at Marino, Donnycarney, Drumcondra, Fairbrothers' Fields and Inchicore ; the development of these sites and equipment of the houses was carried out in accordance with the most modern ideas ; Church and school buildings were provided as well as ample playgrounds and recreation facilities.

In the period since 1930, however, the more complex aspect of the problem, concerned as it is with the improvement of slum areas in the central parts of the City, has been taken in hands ; many slum clearances have been effected and the Corporation have adopted a policy in pursuance of which re-housing schemes on these central areas and the provision of cottage dwellings on the vacant land sites will proceed side by side. These arrangements will enable provision to be made for the accommodation of the surplus population which cannot be re-housed on the cleared areas, where the density of occupation will be reduced by about one-third of what it was previous to clearance.

The many implications involved in the comprehensive housing programme upon which the Corporation have embarked have been very fully discussed by the City Manager whose views on the subject,



Five-room cottage dwellings on the Marino Estate, formerly a large tract of undeveloped land containing over 90 acres. These dwellings are fitted with hot water services, baths and other modern conveniences—with gardens front and rear. The scheme comprises over 1,300 houses, with playing fields, pavilions and other open spaces. Church and School Buildings are also provided.

in all its bearings, are so valuable and helpful towards a solution of the problem, that I consider it desirable to give the appended extract from his Report published early this year.

In this Report the question as to type of accommodation required, constructional cost, the varying scales of rents needed and other important considerations are dealt with. The City Manager has in addition effected a complete reorganisation to enable the Housing Department to cope with the increasing volume of work in connection with rent collection, allotment of dwellings and to ensure the efficient co-ordination of all services—legal, engineering, architectural, as well as those of the M.O.H.—engaged in the carrying out of the general housing programme.

At the date of this Report, 8,792 dwellings are completed and occupied, while 2,169 dwellings are actually in hands and when these are completed the total number provided will have reached 10,961, representing a Capital expenditure of £5,423,000. In addition, following the operation of the Local Government (Dublin) Act, 1930, 1,877 dwellings were taken over by the Corporation in the Added Areas, which added to the number already erected and in course of construction makes a total of 12,938. Never before has the Corporation tackled the problem on such an extensive scale and it is hoped that with a continuance of State Aid and assuming that the provision of the necessary Capital is steadily maintained upon terms with which the Corporation can deal, the future holds out a promising prospect for the thousands in need of improved housing accommodation.

REPORT OF THE CITY MANAGER.

Reviewing generally the present situation re Housing in Dublin.

My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

In view of the importance and urgency of the Dublin Housing Problem and the misconceptions existing as to its nature, extent and special complexities, I am of opinion that the time has arrived when the whole situation may be usefully reviewed.

It is only in recent years that public opinion has been fully aroused to the urgency of the question. Prior to the world war the demand for housing had been met to some extent by the efforts of the Corporation supplemented by private enterprise. During the period from 1914 to 1918 the building activities of the Corporation were confined to a comparatively small output—the total number of dwellings provided in those five years being

762. The Corporation were not, however, responsible for this limited progress, as their efforts to meet the requirements did not get that support which they were entitled to expect from the Government. The transactions extending over the period mentioned and down to the end of the year 1919 record a series of disappointed hopes and the non-fulfilment of State assistance which was admittedly necessary to enable the Corporation schemes to be carried into effect. This unsatisfactory state of affairs was prolonged and rendered more hopeless by the conditions which prevailed in the subsequent years, while in the meantime the urgency of the problem became more intensified. The position was rendered still more acute in consequence of the increase of some 200 per cent. in building costs which eliminated private enterprise and made more onerous the additional burthen to be borne by the Local Authority. Meanwhile the population increased, whilst the process of decay in the old tenement houses further added to the difficulties of the position.

Even then it took considerable time before the public conscience was fully awakened to the fact that despite all difficulties the provision of decent housing as a matter of public health, a Christian duty, and a measure of social insurance, could no longer be dealt with in a limited or haphazard way, and that the financial outlook must be improved to enable a comprehensive programme to be inaugurated and continuously pressed forward to completion.

One of the first acts of the City Council upon taking office after the passing of the Local Government Act, 1930, was to set up a special Committee for the sole purpose of considering the methods to be adopted for speedily and effectively dealing with the City's housing needs. Like all municipalities where a similar problem had to be dealt with, the experience in Dublin of the working of the Housing Acts had established the fact that the procedure in connection with the inauguration of schemes needed considerable revision if the desired expedition as well as economy in cost were to be realised ; and so when the Dublin Housing Committee entered upon their task of formulating a building programme they found that the Government were considering the introduction of amending legislation which they were advised had the two-fold object of facilitating procedure and providing improved terms of financial assistance.

It was considered, therefore, that, pending the outcome of the new legislation, the Committee should concentrate on the preliminary work of inspections to decide on the City areas where the conditions most urgently called for improvement. An extensive campaign of investigation was thereupon undertaken and several areas in the northern and southern districts were scheduled for treatment. As, however, most of the areas dealt with were densely inhabited, it was evident that before any attempt could be made to have re-housing schemes carried out there the problem of



Blocks of flat dwellings erected on a slum clearance area in Cuffe Street and Mercer Street, known as "Mercers House," containing self-contained flats variously comprising 4, 3, and 2 rooms each, and fitted with hot water services, baths, etc.

providing alternative accommodation for the persons to be displaced presented serious difficulty. While, therefore, the Committee recognised that their labours should be primarily directed to the clearance of the slums, they agreed with me that consideration should likewise be given to the provision of schemes on virgin sites in the outer districts of the City, and negotiations were opened for acquisition of the requisite land.

During the period that these preliminary steps were being taken the Housing Committee and I were constantly in consultation concerning the legislative measures then occupying the attention of the Government, and reports as to the improved facilities needed were, from time to time, presented to the Minister for Local Government with a view to the inclusion of provision therefor in the proposed enactment.

Eventually the Housing (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1931, came into operation in January, 1932, and steps were taken by the Corporation to plan its programme thereunder; but, upon the change of Government in the following month, housing legislation was again reviewed and culminated in the passing of the Housing (Financial and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1932, which became law in August of that year. Under this Act additional facilities as regards procedure and financial assistance were provided. While the legislative changes referred to were in embryo the lines upon which the programme was to be carried into effect were necessarily somewhat indefinite, as it was obviously advisable to have Corporation schemes prepared in such a way as to secure the fullest advantage of all State facilities.

Taking the foregoing into account I am of opinion that excellent work has been accomplished, as is shown by the following statement of the present position :—

SCHEMES COMPLETED OR APPROACHING COMPLETION SINCE
OCTOBER, 1930.

Scheme	Total No. of Dwellings	Completed	Number to be Completed	Approximate date of Completion
Cabra (Fassaugh Lane)	641	641	—	—
Marrowbone Lane—				
Section 1 ...	88	243	—	—
Section 2 ...	155			
Cabra (Beggsboro')—				
Section 1 ...	358	680	—	—
Section 2 ...	322			
Chancery Street (Ormond Market Extension)	9	9	—	—
Bath Avenue ...	65	65	—	—
Donnelly's Orchard ...	148	148	—	—
Friends Fields ...	144	28	116	30/5/34
Annamoe Road ...	311	—	311	21/8/34

SCHEMES COMPLETED, Etc.—*continued.*

Scheme	Total No. of Dwellings	Completed	Number to be Completed	Approximate date of Completion
FLAT DWELLINGS.				
Mary's Lane—Section 1	72	72	—	—
Mercer Street	64	32	32	15/5/34
Mary's Lane—Section 2 (Greek Street).	48	—	48	24/5/34
Hanover Street	88	—	88	1/7/34
Beggar's Bush	44	44	—	—
Mountpleasant and Holly- fields	75	75	—	—
Marshalsea Barrack ...	10	10	—	—
TOTAL	2,642	—	—	—

NEW BUILDING PROGRAMME FOR 1934.

Scheme	Number of Dwellings	Contract Placed	Tenders to be Lodged	Time limit for Com- pletion	Name of Con- tractors
Bridgefoot Street and Cook St.	388 Flats	12/3/34	—	78 weeks for 312 Flats.	Messrs. Meagher & Hayes.
Crumlin	537 Cottages.	—	28/3/34	55 weeks	—
Do.	573 Cottages.	—	27/4/34	55 weeks	—
Aldborough Ho.	70 Flats	—	Approx. 1/8/34	52 weeks	—
Mountrath Street	27 Flats	—	14/5/34	34 weeks	—
North Lotts	580 Cottages.	—	Approx. in 4 mths.	60 weeks	—
Nth. Cumberland Street.	72 Flats	—	Approx. in 4 mths.	52 weeks	—
Hanover Street	76 Flats	—	Approx. in 4 mths.	52 weeks	—
TOTAL	2,323 Dwellings.				

Despite the actual accomplishments, there still remain a great disproportion between the demand for, and supply of dwellings, and this gives rise to some well-intentioned criticism that the

Corporation are not proceeding fast enough with their Housing programme. I have generally found that such criticism arises from a lack of full knowledge of the problem in its various aspects, and with a view to a better understanding of the situation, I make the following observations :—

Extent and Character of Problem.

The last Census (1926) gave the following particulars of families, each dwelling in one room, in the old City, Rathmines and Pembroke areas, viz. :—

3 persons and upwards	...	...	14,425	say	15,000
2 persons and upwards	...	...	5,788	,,	6,000
1 person	...	...	5,576	,,	5,000

NOTE.—The increases in round figures cover the rural areas now in the City, but not included in the Census figures given.

Total number of families each dwelling in one room ... 26,000

The 1926 Census Population of the above three areas was 390,000.

For 1931 and 1934 the Registrar General's estimated population for the entire extended City Area was :—

1931	...	...	...	405,000
1934	...	...	...	424,000

The accelerated rate of growth of population in last 3 years should be noted.

These figures show an increase since 1926 of 34,000, or say 8 per cent. Adding this percentage to the 26,000 one-room families in 1926, the figures for this class would accordingly amount to 28,000. No statistics are available to show the proportions between natural increase of City population and immigration from the country districts, and pending the taking of the next Census the figure may be regarded as an approximation. In estimating present numbers of one-room families requiring to be housed by the Corporation, the following facts must be borne in mind to lessen the calculated figure of 28,000 above-mentioned, viz. :—

Dwellings (5,000) provided by the Corporation directly since 1926, and dwellings (1,000) built under the Small Dwellings Acts, which indirectly relieve housing shortage. Regard must also be had to

the cases of dwellings built and privately financed, and of one-room dwellers in the better localities who do not require alternative accommodation. On the other hand there is also a proportion of two-room families requiring to be dealt with by the Corporation. Taking all the factors into consideration, I am of opinion that a reasonable figure of families now requiring to be housed by the Corporation would be 18,000.



Recently completed building known as St Michan's House, erected in a Slum Clearance Area, and containing 120 self-contained three-room flat dwellings, fitted with hot water services, baths, etc.

On this basis the problem broadly stated is to provide that number of one, two and three-roomed new dwellings and abolish the slums, by a balanced programme of building in suburban and central areas respectively. This balance is based on the proportion of families which can afford to live in the outer areas, paying rent and transport costs, and the remainder who must live in central areas because their means are small, or their employment is casual, or for other particular causes.

Particulars of Family Incomes.

With a view to obtaining some reliable data as to family incomes I have had a special census taken in three fairly typical city housing areas with the following results:—

NOS. OF FAMILIES.

Weekly Income	Hanover Street	Railway Street	Townsend Street	Totals	Average Per-centage
5/- to 20/- ...	20	141	35	196	26.3
20/- to 30/- ...	14	75	50	139	18.6
30/- to 40/- ...	26	30	35	91	12.3
40/- to 45/- ...	3	8	5	16	2.1
Over 45/- ...	157	72	74	303	4.7
	220	326	199	745	
Nos. of families on Public Relief	19	114	32	—	—
Percentage of Totals ...	8.6%	35%	16.1%	—	—

Numbers of Families to be housed in Suburban and Central Areas respectively.

On the basis of a minimum weekly income of 45s., and making some allowance for want of continuity of employment as well as for very large families, a fair deduction from the foregoing figures would be that about thirty-three and one-third per cent. could afford to pay 7s. 6d. per week for rent for a suburban cottage plus say 2s. 6d. per week for transport—a reasonable figure in a large city like Dublin where suburban housing schemes may be two miles and upwards from the sources of employment. Adapting this percentage to the 18,000 families to be housed by the Corporation, it is seen that some 6,000 could be dealt with by cottages in the outer areas, leaving say 12,000 to be housed in central areas. For the former the Crumlin scheme will provide practically 3,000 dwellings. There is little difficulty in acquiring sufficient land in suburban areas to satisfy all the requirements. The character of the work is comparatively simple as contrasted with slum clearance and housing schemes on slum areas.

Restrictions on Greater Speed in Suburban Building.

Certain serious obstacles, however, exist to attempting greater speed in suburban housing by an enlarged building programme in a short period: these obstacles are the limited capacity of the

building trade in respect of shortage of skilled labour, as well as the shortage of materials (mostly Irish manufacture), and the problem involved in raising large capital sums, and as a consequence of these factors the detrimental effect on slum housing schemes of an enlarged suburban building programme.

Shortage of Skilled Labour and of Materials.

As to shortage of skilled labour, this actually exists to some extent on the building programme now in hands, particularly in regard to plasterers. Even greater difficulties have been experienced through shortage of materials such as bricks, tiles, slates, concrete pipes, rain water goods, ranges and timber, etc. The problem in both these matters presents such a grave aspect that unless a remedy be found, a perceptibly increased building programme will become a practical impossibility for the Corporation. It is right to state that following on conferences recently held by the Lord Mayor the position is being further explored with a view to seeing if this unsatisfactory state of affairs can be improved.

Problem as to raising large Additional Capital.

With regard to the raising of capital the following is the position :—

The debt of the City of Dublin on the 31st March, 1932, was £4,695,968; it is now £6,234,632—*making an increase of over one-and-a-half million pounds in two years.*

The Housing programme for this year involves the raising of a further sum of £888,000

To which must be added the following :—

Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts: operations now in hands but money not yet raised	250,000
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Additional Housing Office accommodation—premises acquired but money not yet raised	23,000
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Sth. Gt. George's St. widening—acquisition cost	75,000
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New Water Works Provision—very approx. estimate	500,000
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Total for borrowing for unavoidable commitments much of which must be faced before the end of the present year	£1,736,000
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There are, however, further housing schemes at Railway Street, Townsend Street, Aldborough House, 2nd Section, and balance of Crumlin Scheme, the cost of which is estimated at	1,056,000
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Making a Grand Total for approximately the next two years of	£2,792,000
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The applications for Small Dwellings advances now nearly exhaust the last £250,000 undertaken to be raised by the Corporation, and further advances must automatically come to an end in the absence of money available or to be made available. This stage will approximately synchronize with the practical satisfaction of the demand for houses costing from £800 to £1,000.

A proposition has, however, been made by the Dublin House-builders' Association that Small Dwellings Advances should be continued in future so as to provide for houses costing say £500, and that to bring them within the means of the better-off working classes the Corporation should advance 90 per cent. of the market value instead of 80 per cent. as at present provided. As doubtless the pros and cons of this proposition will be fully considered in Committee, I merely mention the item now as a possible factor in the financial outlook which might bring the Corporation's requirements for the next two years' borrowing to £3,000,000.

During the past three years I have frequently reminded the Council (in 9 previous reports) as to their obligations for capital requirements, and as such matters are dealt with in detail in Committee I specially mention the question in this report as the second practical limitation on more extensive building in suburban areas.

But there is the further obstacle that concentration on such schemes for the benefit of the better-off working classes would practically cripple the Corporation from both aspects in endeavouring to house the poorer classes in the slum areas. No doubt extensive suburban building would afford a certain measure of relief in the present congested conditions by taking a number of better-off families here and there out of the different slum areas throughout the city, but in existing circumstances suburban building schemes will not enable any single slum area to be actually cleared, as the majority of the inhabitants are shown by the special census to be unable to afford the cost involved in living in the outer areas.

Slum Housing slower than Suburban Housing.

Theoretically a properly balanced programme would mean building one suburban cottage for each two central area dwellings. Unfortunately slum clearance and central area building are in the nature of the case vastly slower than suburban housing, so that the tragedy of the situation is that relief for the most necessitous and most numerous class must in present circumstances lag painfully behind provision of accommodation for the better-off working class.

Alteration of Policy called for.

This anomalous and undesirable situation could be somewhat alleviated by an alteration of the Corporation's present policy to

a larger proportion of two-room flats (as against three-room flats, plus a proportion of one-room flats for individuals requiring them, as demonstrated by the Census. My suggestion to this effect was not accepted by the Housing Committee on a former occasion. Its adoption as a future policy, however, would have the effect of lessening the rent for the poorer small families, and also enable a larger number of dwellings to be provided in central areas, where for reasons of income, etc., the majority must be housed. The 1926 Census showed that out of a total of 25,789 families, each living in one room, there were :

14,425 of three persons and upwards ;
5,788 of two persons, and
5,576 one person.

As the Corporation's policy has been to house the larger families, the position as regards the smaller ones must be substantially unchanged, and in the light of this information, I feel the former policy should now be reconsidered, as there is clearly a large demand for the reduced accommodation.

High Construction Costs.

As construction cost per room unit would be increased by making the smaller flats self-contained, the question of installing therein bath and hot water circulating system would also require to be reviewed. No doubt the special committee arising from the Lord Mayor's recent Housing conferences will consider not alone this item, but every practical means of reducing construction costs, realising the bearing such costs have upon rent to be paid, the capacity to pay rents, and loss involved in housing schemes generally. This question of high construction cost is of great importance, particularly in view of the meagre family incomes which my special census has shown to exist, and the fact that large numbers of families are actually existing on public relief.

Sufficiency of Ground for Building in Central Areas.

I have carefully considered an aspect that has given me much anxiety, and that is as to the sufficiency of superficial space available in central areas to provide for all the families who must be housed in such areas. The present slums are overcrowded, and central area re-housing in flats must naturally be less dense, as the present one-room dwelling will be abolished for families of three persons and upwards, and playgrounds for children provided, whilst in many cases the roadways are widened so that the original space is diminished. The average density of present slum housing may be taken at 65 families per acre, whilst modern flat re-housing would approximate to 50 families per acre. Allowing for relief from suburban housing and some vacant ground in central areas, such



View of the rear of large tenements formerly occupied by one family and now housing as many as ten and twelve families.

as Cook Street, Aldborough House grounds, etc., I have come to the conclusion that with an altered policy of reduced proportion of three-room flats there is no reason to apprehend any insuperable difficulties in this regard, provided that the Corporation central housing schemes are not detrimentally affected by an endeavour to satisfy demands for the provision of sites for new schools.

Cottages v. Flats.

From time to time strong objection, for various good reasons, has been made to the provision of flats, and I believe there is general agreement that cottage dwellings are preferable to flat dwellings, but limitations of space and increasing population preclude the cottage system from being adopted as standard practice in central areas.

It is only right to state that the modern flats, such as in Mercer Street, Mary's Lane and Greek Street, provide, to the utmost that this system of construction will permit, a self-contained separate home for each family as well as playgrounds for the children.

Dublin Housing a Special Free State Problem.

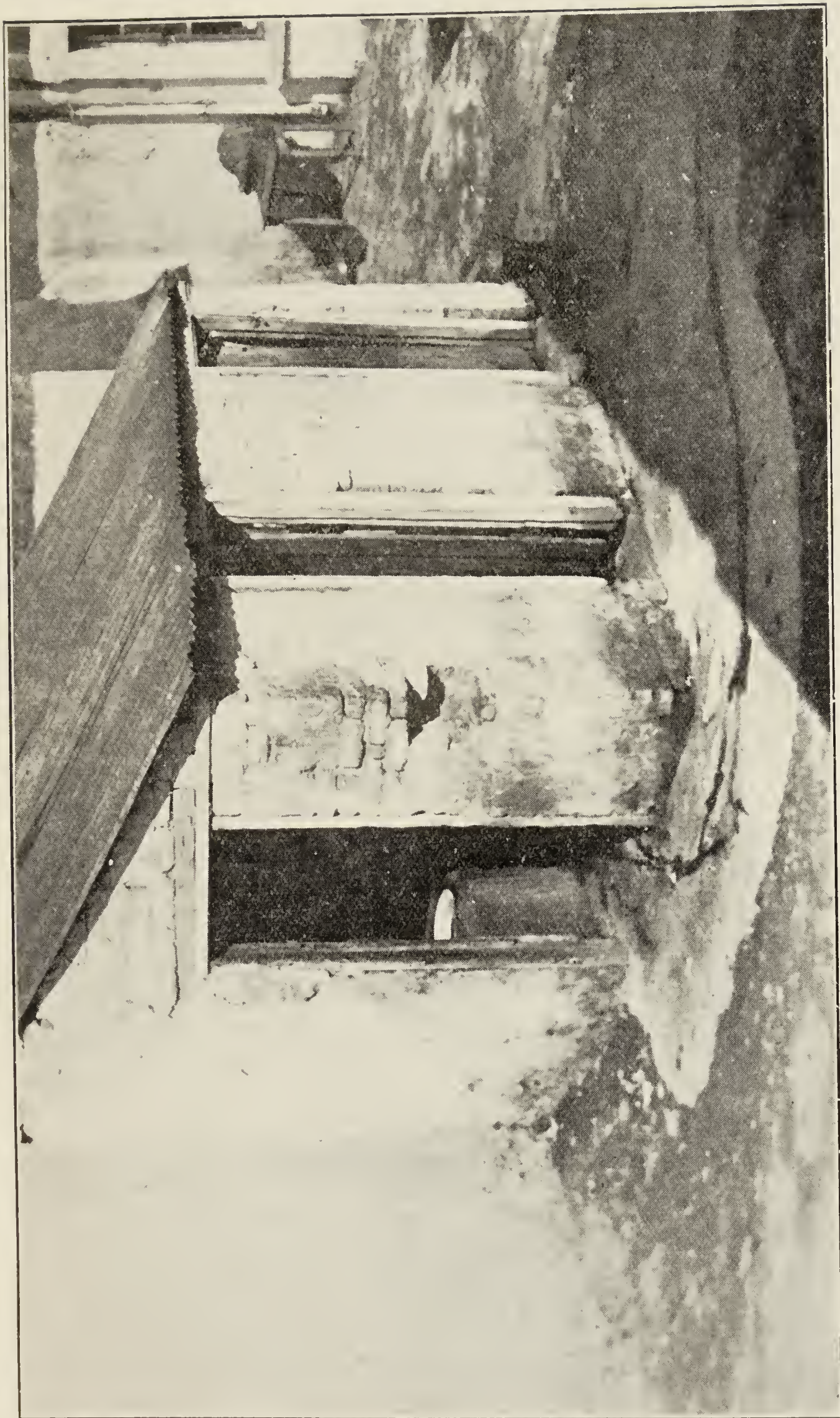
The size of Dublin distinguishes it from every other city and town in the Free State. Because of this factor the poorer classes must be housed in flats in central areas. Flat construction is dearer per dwelling than cottage construction, and cost of acquisition of central sites also much dearer than suburban sites. The anomaly therefore occurs in Dublin, that to house the poorer classes, whose capacity to pay rent is very small, greater cost has to be incurred in both respects.

Insufficiency of Family Incomes.

The income figures, as disclosed in my special census, show a large proportion of families either on relief or with such meagre resources that it seems beyond the capacity of the Corporation to house them in present circumstances. It had been hoped to attempt to deal with this class under the reconditioning of tenement houses provisions of the Acts of 1931 and 1932, and I duly provided a sum in the Estimates for 1932/'33 to assist a beginning being made. The result has been a great disappointment, largely owing to inability to procure unoccupied houses of a suitable character. As a means of comprehensively dealing with the poorer families this method holds out no hope of success on a scale sufficiently large to affect the problem.

Methods of Meeting the Insufficiency of Income Difficulty.

It might be suggested that the situation could be met by reducing the rents of flats and suburban cottages in the case of the poorer classes on a graded scale corresponding with their incomes. The



A illustration of the sanitary arrangements attached to many of these large tenement houses in the City.

objections to this course arise from : (1) the numerous cases where family means indicate practically no rent could be paid ; (2) the continual variations in wages in cases of casual employment ; (3) the temptation to misrepresentation as to income ; (4) the inevitable complaints as to improper discrimination in the variable rents ; (5) the hundreds of disputes constantly arising ; (6) the unavoidable reaction (as the members of the Housing Committee are well aware) on tenants paying full rents while their neighbours would be paying smaller rents for the same accommodation, and (7) the additional enormous burthen cast on the citizens by the wholesale reductions involved. I am definitely of opinion, therefore, that varied rents for the same class of accommodation are ruled out in Dublin as a practicable procedure in coping with what is in reality a question of public assistance for the needy.

As destructive criticism is of little use, I put forward for consideration the following alternative as a possible way to avoid the apparent *impasse* that now arises. The Unemployment Assistance Act of 1933 is intended to relieve those in want through unemployment or insufficient employment. This relief is in respect of the necessities of life, such as food, clothing, firing, and in my opinion, housing. Under this Act machinery has been established to ascertain and record the circumstances of each applicant for assistance. This machinery accordingly affords a practical means of specially adapting the operation of the Act in Dublin to the provision of suitable housing in Corporation schemes, both in central and suburban areas, whereby arrangements could be made for the Department of Industry and Commerce to pay direct to the Corporation out of an appropriate assistance allowance the necessary sums to defray the rent. By this means the difficulties previously mentioned would be avoided.

In the absence of any more suitable proposal, I give the foregoing as a constructive suggestion in an aspect of vital importance to the housing of the poorer classes. Should any better solution be put forward I would gladly welcome it.

Criticism of Corporation as to Delay.

It is suggested from time to time that the Corporation are not proceeding fast enough with building schemes, especially in the slum areas. Although such criticism is easy, it is welcomed as a stimulus to maximum effort, especially where it is accompanied by any suggestions intended to be helpful. Unfortunately, most of such suggestions turn out to be impracticable, but that does not detract from the goodwill behind them, which is most welcome to those who have not only to promise but to perform.



Some examples of condemned houses in Slum Clearance Areas, showing badly ventilated, defectively lighted dwellings, including converted stables and an example of a typical basement dwelling.

Further Causes of Delay in Housing Schemes.

The question of speedy construction on an extensive scale is not merely involved in the difficulties *re* skilled labour, materials, finance, etc., already referred to in this report, but there are other aspects in addition. Although the two latest Housing Acts have facilitated procedure for acquisition, yet experience has now shown that from the inauguration of a Slum Housing Scheme until the order is given to the Contractor to proceed with the work a period of from 14 to 18 months must elapse. I have had the time-table of the different stages of procedure analysed and find appreciable curtailment cannot be effected.

The absence of sufficient vacant sites in central areas also impedes the speed and extent of slum re-housing, because before a slum area is actually cleared to enable the building scheme to be put in hands, accommodation for all the inhabitants of the area must be provided. Accordingly in any particular slum area where people have to be dispossessed the whole area cannot be dealt with at once, and the only practicable procedure is to remove the families in successive stages, so that the new dwellings as they are completed may re-house the proportion of the dispossessed to be rehoused in the area. As a means of overcoming this obstacle to more speedy slum clearance, I have carefully considered the question of constructing temporary buildings as a sort of clearing house. This method, however, would involve not merely very heavy expense, but take up unoccupied ground required for permanent schemes for slum dwellers, and accordingly delay proceeding with such schemes.

Standard Designs.

I have also considered the practicability of standard designs for both cottages and flats with a view to saving the time of the Architect's and kindred staffs. The experience now at the disposal of the Corporation has assisted in an advance to such a desirability, and the Housing Architect informs me that this feature is taken advantage of wherever possible ; but every housing site both in central and suburban areas presents special aspects requiring special treatment as to levels or lay-out, as well as the nature and extent of accommodation. In this connection a popular misconception is that a slum area is a homogeneous aggregation of ruins and of dwellings unfit for human habitation. In fact, however, such areas generally include a fair proportion of good property such as stores, works or factories, etc. As the cost of their acquisition is frequently prohibitive, and industries giving employment might be adversely affected, many such cases have to be excluded from the schemes, and as they are scattered irregularly over the areas, it means separate designs and often specially shaped blocks for each area.

Design is also complicated by variation in the relation of three to two-roomed flats for different schemes. However, within the limitations imposed by special features, standard design is now arrived at so as to save time in regard to plans and bills of quantities.

Shortage of Materials and Delay in present Building Programme.

I have already referred to the question of increased building in relation to the shortage of building materials, especially Irish materials, such as ranges, bricks, slates, tiles, concrete pipes, etc., etc. We have had several schemes delayed from these causes as well as from labour disputes, and the more the building programme is increased the more will be the risk of delay.

Shortage of Skilled Labour Fatal to an Increased Programme.

It is the definite opinion of the building trade that unless the question of shortage of skilled labour and materials is satisfactorily settled, an appreciably larger building programme is impracticable.

Provision of School Sites.

There has arisen in recent months a demand that the Corporation should, in connection with its housing schemes, provide sites for new schools. In suburban areas this is invariably done where schools are required. The position, however, as to the adequacy of available space in central areas already referred to in this report renders this aspect one of great difficulty without detrimentally affecting the provision of housing accommodation for the poorer classes, and such housing has absolutely first claim on the Corporation's resources. Moreover, the large suburban housing schemes and schools provided in connection with same must actually constitute a relief in the school problem by taking considerable numbers of children from central to outer areas.

Delay outside the control of the Corporation has also taken place in the acquisition of certain sites which are State property.

Special Difficulties of Housing Department.

Apart from the various difficulties so far referred to, the Housing Committee and the staff have for a considerable time past been hampered by a succession of organised agitations for the payment of no rent in some instances, and for large reductions in many others. On several occasions these agitations culminated in rent strikes, and matters assumed such a serious aspect that at one time it was thought a position might arise whereby further building schemes could not be proceeded with. Indeed, the Department of Local Government have already publicly warned a rural Board of Health that continued failure in the payment of rents would operate to prevent further housing schemes being sanctioned.

Reorganisation of Housing Department.

The enormous extra burthen of work entailed in dealing with these emergencies, which assumed alarming proportions, coupled with the extraordinary growth in direct applications for housing—now touching the 11,000 figure—strained the organisation of the Corporation Housing Department almost to breaking point. To meet the new situation, I have effected a radical reorganisation of the Department, and have provided greatly enlarged offices as well as a considerable addition to the staff.

It will be observed that in some instances the figures given in this report are approximations, but I believe they are reasonably reliable in respect of the deductions made from them, and in this view I am of opinion that pending the taking of the next Government census, the Corporation would be justified in dealing with the problem on the data now available.

The foregoing report presents practical aspects of the Housing question as they appear to me in the light of my experience of the last few years, and the special information I have procured.

If appreciably greater progress to a genuine solution of the Housing problem is to be made, it will be imperative to overcome the difficulties involved in further large capital provision, shortage of skilled labour, and insufficiency of incomes of prospective tenants. There are, of course, many subsidiary problems, but the *three above-mentioned are vital*, and the extent of failure to solve all three would have a corresponding reaction on the progress that the Government, the City Council, the citizens, myself and the staff so ardently desire.

